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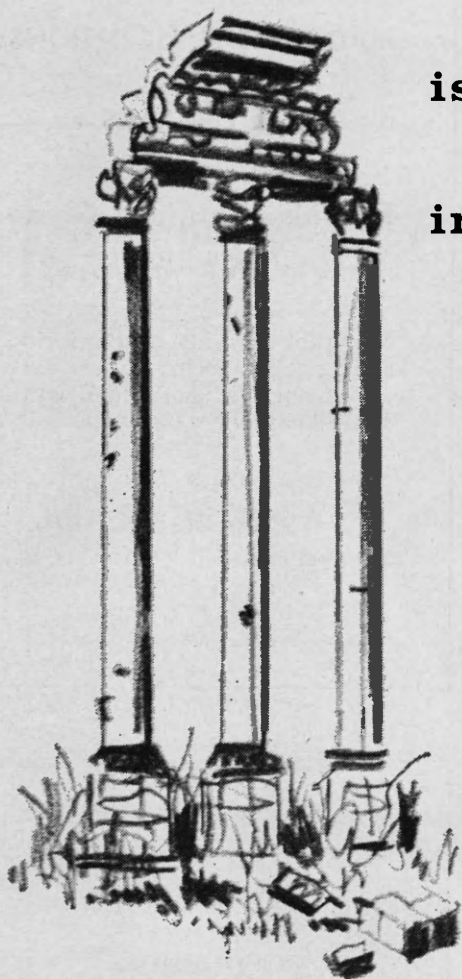
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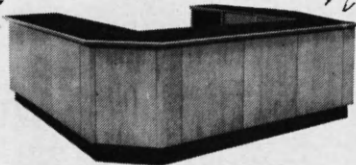
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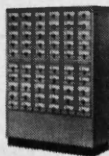
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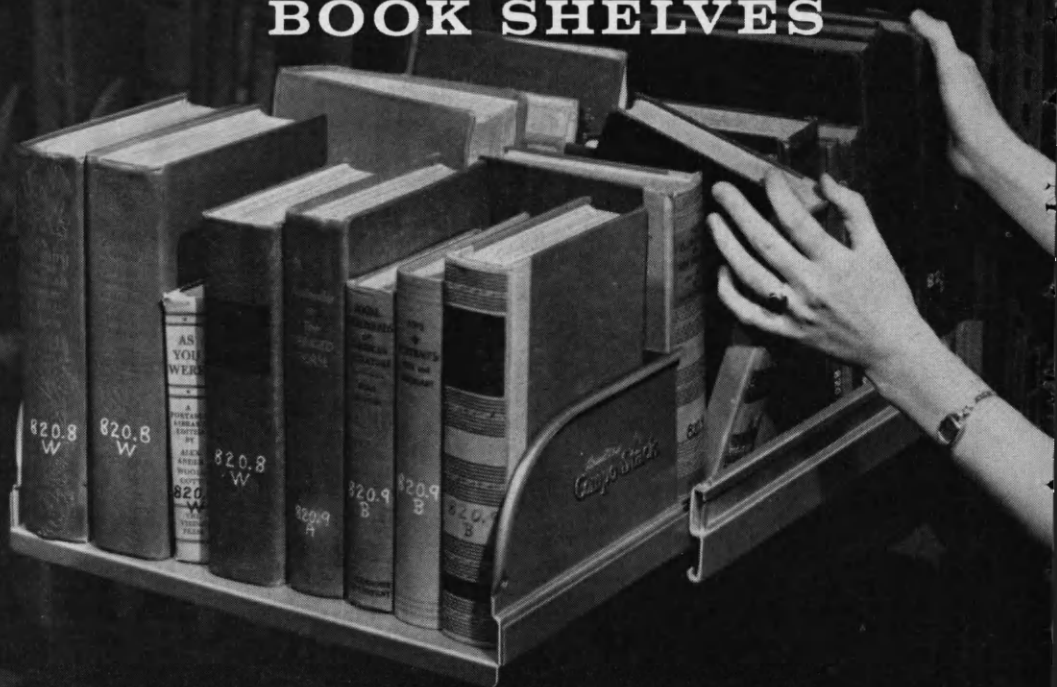
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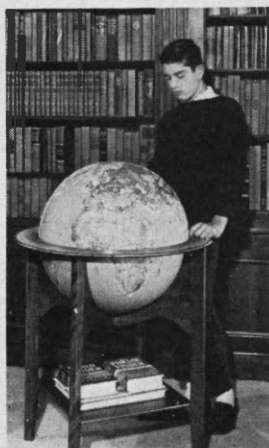
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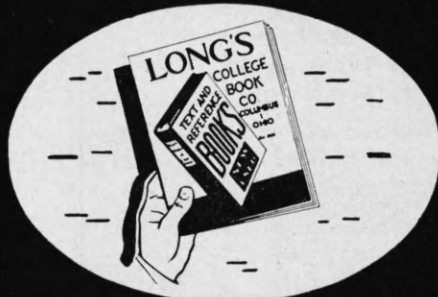
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The Preparation of the Standards for Junior College Libraries

THE STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES were prepared by the Committee on Standards, ACRL. Its members are: Felix E. Hirsch, Trenton State College, chairman; Helen M. Brown, Wellesley College; Donald O. Rod, Iowa State Teachers College; Ruth E. Scarborough, Centenary College for Women; Orlin C. Spicer, Morton Junior College; Norman E. Tanis, Henry Ford Community College; Helen M. Welch, University of Illinois. Lottie M. Skidmore, Joliet Township High School and Junior College, served as consultant, representing the Junior College Library Section.

Efforts toward drawing up standards go back to 1930 when the Junior College Libraries Round Table, the predecessor of the section, was founded. The *ALA Bulletin* for August 1930 (XXIV, 296-97) contained a junior college "Measuring Stick," the first forerunner of the present standards. One of those who drew up that first brief document, Ermine Stone, soon after presented a commendable set of standards in her book *The Junior College Library* (ALA, 1932). The next major study was undertaken when Mary H. Clay (now Mrs. E. R. Lloyd), chairman of the section in 1946-47, collected detailed data about standards from state and regional chairmen. At the ALA Conference in Los Angeles, 1953, Ruth E. Scarborough, then chairman of the section, organized a panel discussion on the need for printed standards to strengthen the junior college library in all its aspects. A committee on standards was appointed with Ruth Bradley as chairman. The new section chairman, Lottie M. Skidmore, assigned it a dual task: to prepare a statement of standards which would be submitted to the membership for approval and to collect material suitable for an ACRL Monograph. Many suggestions were gathered, partly

via the *JCLS Newsletter*. Elizabeth Neal, the next chairman of the section, compiled these proposals and had them discussed at two meetings, but there remained disagreement on the issue of quantitative versus qualitative standards. That issue seemed resolved at the ALA Conference in Miami Beach, 1956, when the section accepted the revised standards. Work began on the proposed ACRL Monograph about the junior college library in all its aspects and including especially the standards; Catherine Cardew, Briarcliff College, served as editor, and Mrs. Katherine Brubeck, Orlin Spicer, and Ruth E. Scarborough as contributors. Before the monograph reached the printing stage, the ACRL Board in June 1959 reviewed the whole project, and particularly the standards of 1956, and decided to turn them over to the ACRL Committee on Standards to bring them up to date.

The committee went immediately to work. In November 1959 it met for a two-day work session in Chicago. A complete understanding was reached and a draft prepared. It paralleled the *ALA Standards for College Libraries* and embodied the wishes of the junior college librarians consulted. This draft was submitted to leaders of the library profession for their critical comments. The advice of many presidents and deans of junior colleges was secured. The executive secretaries of the American Association of Junior Colleges, the National Commission on Accreditation, and the six regional accrediting agencies expressed themselves strongly in favor of the draft. Many valuable suggestions were incorporated in the text and a definitive draft was prepared in January 1960. At its meeting on January 29, 1960, the Board discussed the standards and approved them unanimously.

Standards for Junior College Libraries

THESE STANDARDS are designed to provide a guide for the evaluation of libraries in American two-year colleges. These institutions offer a great diversity of programs; many of them are terminal, others prepare for eventual transfer to four-year colleges. Included in this group of two-year colleges are junior colleges primarily concerned with the liberal arts and limited in their vocational aims; community colleges endeavoring to serve in their area a variety of educational purposes by a combination of programs; and technical institutes emphasizing vocational aspects in their curricula. For the sake of convenience, the term "junior college library" is used throughout to describe libraries in all these institutions.

I. FUNCTIONS OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARY

The junior college library has manifold responsibilities. First of all, it must provide the resources needed to meet the curricular demands of the institution. It must have a rich and up-to-date collection of books, periodicals, recordings, and other educational materials necessary for inspiring teaching. Beyond meeting this objective, the junior college library should bring strong intellectual stimulation to both faculty and students. It should help the faculty to keep abreast of the progress of scholarship. It should introduce students to the heritage of Western civilization, provide them with a view of the non-Western world, and instill in them that enthusiasm for great books from which will spring the life-time habit of good reading.

Fulfillment of this complex mission will require a highly competent staff of sufficient size and capable of serving along the following major lines of endeavor: The junior college library is the center of curricular materials for the institution and a focal point for the cultural life on campus. It serves as an important teaching agency, providing bibliographic advice to the faculty and giving instruction, both formal and informal, in the use of books and libraries to the students during freshman orientation

This document was prepared by the ACRL Committee on Standards, Felix E. Hirsch, Chairman.

as well as throughout their college careers. It furnishes reading guidance and reference service in many ways and stimulates interest in good books through displays, book-lists, discussion programs, etc. It assists in the counseling program by providing occupational and vocational materials for the use of students and the guidance staff. Finally, the junior college library often functions also as a center of community affairs in connection with adult education programs or similar efforts for the cultural benefit of many citizens.

The standards laid down in this document must always be interpreted in the light of the aims and needs of the institution of which the library is a part.

II. STRUCTURE AND GOVERNMENT

The librarian is usually appointed by the chief administrative officer of the college. He should be directly responsible to him for the management of the library.

If the institution's board of control has a committee on the library, its duties and authority should be clearly defined, and the advisory relationship of the librarian to the committee should be stated.

The librarian should be consulted by the chief administrative officer on the budgetary needs of the library, prior to final decisions by the institution's board of control. Any change in budget direction or any other administrative ruling affecting the welfare of the library should be made only after careful discussion with the librarian.

Academic matters, on the other hand, demand close cooperation with the dean of instruction. Membership of the librarian on the curriculum committee or academic policy committee is advisable to develop unity of purpose between classroom and library. The librarian should have at least department head status.

The professional library staff should be

appointed by the chief administrative officer on the recommendation of the librarian, and should be directly responsible to the librarian. The librarian should plan the internal structure of the library administration with clear-cut job descriptions for each staff member. Frequent consultation with staff members on library policies and procedures will promote an atmosphere of democracy in the library and strengthen the staff morale.

As a rule, there should be a faculty library committee. It should be appointed by the chief administrative officer or elected by the faculty. It should include representatives of the various academic divisions of the college and consist of both senior and junior members of the faculty, chosen carefully for their demonstrated interest in the library beyond their own departmental concerns. The librarian may serve as chairman or secretary. The committee functions in an advisory capacity to him and acts as a connecting link between the faculty as a whole and the library. It should not concern itself with details of library administration.

In many institutions it will also be helpful to have a student library committee. It serves as a liaison between the student body and the library, and presents suggestions on student-library relationships. The committee should work closely with the librarian who may use it as a sounding board for new ideas in developing a more effective library program.

The librarian should keep statistical records which elucidate the use, services, and acquisitions of the library. Such records should follow good form as required by the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, regional accrediting associations, and the Association of College and Research Libraries. An informative and well conceived annual report to the administrative officers of the college will be an effective instrument to publicize appropriately the accomplishments of library service as well as the librarian's ideas for its future development.

III. BUDGET

The size of the budget inevitably determines to a large extent the scope and the effectiveness of the junior college library

program. The library's holdings, the type of college it serves, the size of the faculty and student body, the variety and spread of subject fields covered, and the extent to which the college frowns on textbook teaching and encourages the use of supplementary readings are factors which influence budget needs.

The library budget should be determined in relation to the total budget of the institution for educational and general purposes, but the amount to be allocated to the library should be squarely based upon a program of optimum library service in support of the junior college's goals. The execution of the library program as it is outlined in these standards normally requires a minimum of 5 per cent of the total educational and general budget.¹ This minimum percentage² is for a well established library with an adequate collection. It would have to be augmented if there is a rapid increase in the student body or in course offerings; it would again need to be increased if the library is responsible for an audio-visual program. The library budget for a newly organized junior college should be considerably higher than 5 per cent. The figure might be determined by establishing rather precise acquisition goals over an initial period of several years.

Experience shows that a good junior college library usually spends at least twice as much (or more) for salaries as it does for books and periodicals. Allocation of funds within the total library budget should be the responsibility of the librarian. He should assume the leadership to promote a balanced library program, to correct deficiencies in the collections, and to plan for meeting future needs.

IV. STAFF

The library should have a broadly educated and well qualified staff of professional librarians. Being responsible for the effective operation of the library and for the interpretation of its collections, they must be able

¹ The Office of Education in the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare defines "educational and general" as operating funds used to defray expenditures for administration, instruction, research, extension services, plant operation and maintenance, and organized activities related to instructional departments.

² This percentage is based on the consensus of many junior college librarians consulted as well as on an analysis of the junior college library statistics made available to the committee prior to their publication by *College and Research Libraries* in its issue of January 1960.

to perform a great variety of important services. Professional members of the staff in a junior college library should hold a graduate library degree and possess also, wherever needed, a credential to meet state certification laws. They should have a rich subject background.

The size of the staff will depend upon such major factors as the number of students and faculty the library serves, the number of hours the library is open, the type of curriculum or curricula offered, the teaching methods prevailing at the junior college, the arrangement of the library rooms, the nature of the services required, and the rate of growth of the collection. A professional librarian should be on duty at all times the library is open for full service.

Two professional librarians are the minimum number required for effective service in any junior college with an enrollment up to 500 students (full-time equivalent). In addition, there should be at least one non-professional library staff member. The larger the institution, the more appropriate it will be to employ a higher proportion of non-professional staff. Great care should be taken that professional staff members do not spend their time doing work that is essentially clerical, because this is not only wasteful but also demoralizing. If the library administers the audio-visual services, additional competent staff should be provided. A junior college library for which technical processes are performed by a central agency can function effectively with a proportionally smaller staff.

Students cannot replace full-time non-professional assistants, nor should student hours be evaluated as equivalent to non-professional hours even though students, under proper supervision, may be used effectively for a variety of tasks.

Professional librarians should have faculty status, preferably including faculty rank and titles identical to those of the teaching staff. Faculty status should involve such considerations as tenure, sick leave, liberal vacations, sabbatical leave, retirement benefits, and inclusion in the faculty salary scale. It follows that librarians should be expected to meet the same requirements for graduate study as do members of the teaching faculty, according to the established promotion poli-

cies at their institution. Continued graduate work, whether in library science or another area, should be encouraged; it may well lead to a second or third Master's degree rather than to a Ph.D. degree.

Participation of the library staff in the educational program of the institution should include—as indicated earlier—instruction in the use of the library, advice to faculty members on bibliographic matters, preparation of communications on library facilities, and membership on college committees, especially those concerned with academic problems.

V. THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

A. *Books and Periodicals*

The collection of a junior college library, consisting of books, periodicals, pamphlets, maps, micro-publications, archival and audio-visual materials, should be selected and organized so as to promote and strengthen the teaching program in all its aspects. It should also seek to aid faculty members in their professional and scholarly growth.

The holdings of the junior college library should include a generous amount of carefully chosen works presenting our common heritage. They should be supplemented by a wide variety of modern books in the major fields of knowledge, books that should be both timely and enduring. The collection should include in particular many works of high caliber which will arouse intellectual curiosity, counteract parochialism, and help to develop critical thinking. Liberal provision should also be made for stimulating recreational reading. The library holdings should offer a challenge to all elements represented in the student body and assist them in their intellectual growth.

The reference collection must be strong; it should be up to date and broad in its coverage. It should include standard reference works in all major fields of knowledge, several periodical indexes, a wide selection of outstanding subject bibliographies, and the authoritative book lists for junior college libraries.³

³ Mary N. Barton, *Reference Books: a Brief Guide for Students and Other Users of the Library* (4th ed.; Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Library, 1959), is an excellent recent short list of major reference works. It should be carefully examined; its annotations offer valuable suggestions.

Junior college librarians will also benefit greatly

Periodicals and newspapers constitute an invaluable source of reference for material on many subjects. They should be selected by the librarian, with the assistance of the faculty. The periodical subscription list should be well balanced. It should include titles of lasting reference value as well as journals helpful to the faculty or appealing to the young college readers.⁴ Periodicals of permanent significance should be bound or made available in microform.

The reading of newspapers is of increasing importance to students in an era of world-wide political and social changes. Subscriptions should provide ample news coverage at the national, regional, and local level. Various political points of view should

be presented by the papers selected. Permanent availability of the files of a major newspaper on microfilm is highly desirable.

The stand of the American Library Association on the subject of censorship should be firmly adhered to by junior college librarians. The right of the librarian to provide books, periodicals, and other materials which present all sides of controversial issues cannot be disputed. Attempts at censorship should be resisted no matter how expedient it would be to comply.⁵

The following considerations will determine the size of the library collection: the breadth of the curriculum; the method of instruction employed; the number of students (full-time equivalent) and faculty; the demands of the faculty for research materials; the availability of other appropriate library resources; and the kind of student body served, i.e., residential *vs.* commuting students.

A two-year institution of up to 1,000 students (full-time equivalent) cannot discharge its mission without a carefully selected collection of at least 20,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates and textbooks.⁶ Junior colleges with broad curriculum offerings will tend to have much larger collections; an institution with a multiplicity of programs may need a minimum collection of two or three times the basic figure of 20,000 volumes. The book holdings should be increased as the enrollment grows and the complexity and depth of course offerings expand. Consultation with many junior college librarians indicates that for most junior college librarians a convenient yardstick would be the following: the bookstock should be enlarged by 5,000 volumes for every 500 students (full-time equivalent) beyond 1,000.

Librarians, instructors, and administrators should study carefully the latest compilation of junior college library statistics. They

from checking the following two basic lists, even though they are not up to date: Foster E. Mohrhardt, *A List of Books for Junior College Libraries* (Chicago: ALA, 1937) and Frank J. Bertalan, *Books for Junior Colleges* (Chicago: ALA, 1954). Florida State University, under the direction of Dean Louis Shores, has begun to issue book and magazine lists for junior colleges, which are intended to supplement Bertalan's list. In addition, attention is called to the well balanced list issued by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Colleges and Universities, *The Classified List of Reference Books and Periodicals for College Libraries*; edited by W. Stanley Hoole (3d ed.; Atlanta, Ga.: The Association, 1955). Useful suggestions for specific purposes may also be found in the *Catalogue of the Lamont Library, Harvard College*, prepared by Philip J. McNiff and members of the library staff (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953).

Librarians of junior colleges will be well advised to check also some authoritative shorter subject bibliographies such as *The Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, 600-1950*, edited by George Watson (Cambridge: University Press, 1958) and the *Harvard List of Books in Psychology*, compiled and annotated by the psychologists in Harvard University (2d ed.; Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955). Also Louis R. Wilson, *The Library in College Instruction* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1951) contains many pertinent suggestions. Librarians in institutions stressing science and technology will find a reliable guide in *Scientific, Medical and Technical Books Published in the U.S.A. to December 1956*, edited by R. R. Hawkins (2d ed.; Washington, D. C., 1958).

Holdings of indexes should not be limited to sets of *Readers' Guide* and *International Index*. Wherever the instructional program of the junior college makes a broader coverage desirable, if not essential, subscriptions to other indexes should be included such as *Applied Science and Technology Index*, *Book Review Digest*, *Business Periodicals Index*, *Education Index*, *Engineering Index*, *Essay and General Literature Index*, *Technical Book Review Index*, etc.; the librarian should aim to subscribe at least to some of the journals indexed there. Also files of abstracting journals such as *Biological Abstracts*, *Chemical Abstracts*, and *Psychological Abstracts* will be great assets for reference purposes. Finally, the *New York Times Index* will answer many questions of readers and help locate materials, even if the library cannot yet afford to subscribe to the *New York Times* on microfilm.

⁴ Junior college librarians should have on their subscription list some outstanding foreign periodicals like *The Economist*, London, *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, *Realites*, Paris (English language edition), and the *Times Literary Supplement*, London, as a guard against provincialism. In general, subscriptions should be checked against such an authoritative compilation as *Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library* (4th ed., revised and enlarged by Evan Ira Farber; Boston: F. W. Faxon Company, 1957).

⁵ The fundamental position of the American Library Association has been stated in the Library Bill of Rights adopted in 1948. Recent lucid discussions of the subject of censorship include those by Robert B. Downs in *American Library Annual and Book Trade Almanac 1959* (New York: R. R. Bowker, [1958], pp. 91-92, and Donald E. Strout in *American Library & Book Trade Annual 1960* (New York: R. R. Bowker, [1959]), pp. 129-32. Attention is also called to the collection of essays *The First Freedom: Liberty and Justice in the World of Books and Reading*, edited by Robert B. Downs (Chicago: ALA, 1960).

⁶ This figure is based on the agreement of many junior college librarians consulted and on an analysis of recent statistics provided in *College and Research Libraries*.

should measure the adequacy of their collections against the reported holdings of junior colleges of established excellence with similar curricula and enrollments. Junior college libraries with strong financial support, a vigorous faculty, and talented leadership will forge ahead of any minimum standards.

The traditional book collection will be supplemented and broadened by the judicious selection of government documents and the many useful pamphlets now available. Under no circumstances should junior college libraries limit their collections to books in print. Quality paperbacks, reproducing standard works long out of print, and new processes such as photo-copying, micro-texts, and microfilms should be imaginatively utilized. Finally, the strength and quality of the collection must not be impaired by excessive buying of duplicates and textbooks.

The following categories of library materials should be weeded and discarded: obsolete materials and editions; broken files of unindexed periodicals; unnecessary duplicates; old recreational periodicals which do not have permanent value; and worn out books, pamphlets, periodicals, and audio-visual materials. As far as possible, the weeding process should be undertaken in consultation with the faculty.

Gifts should be accepted only in case they add to the strength of the library collection and do not carry unreasonable restrictions. Administrators, faculty, and librarian should join in developing a policy which clearly defines what kinds of gifts are desirable for the institution and why it is important educationally to integrate them with the regular collection except in rare instances.

The library's collection should be fully organized for use. The main catalog of the library should serve as a union catalog for all collections of the library wherever housed. The catalog should follow the Library of Congress and American Library Association cataloging codes as standards. Materials should be classified according to an accepted scheme in general usage. Subject headings should be edited continually to keep the catalog abreast of modern developments. The catalog should also be constantly revised to keep it up to date in terminology.

B. *Audio-Visual Materials*

Audio-visual materials are an important part of modern instruction. They can play a major role in the learning process by supplementing books and other printed materials. They should be ordered, housed, and administered in the library unless another department on the campus is effectively executing this program. Audio-visual materials may include films, filmstrips, slides, tapes, recordings in music, drama, speech, and foreign languages. The same high standard of selection should be used as for books and other library materials. Faculty advice should be sought when needed.

If the audio-visual program is administered by the library, an additional trained staff member and an additional budget allotment should be provided. Whether or not these materials are housed in the building and controlled by the library staff, they should be properly indexed in the library catalogs where faculty and students can readily locate these materials.

VI. BUILDING

The junior college library must be so housed as to provide adequate space for the book collection on open shelves, with a sufficient number of seats for readers adjacent to the shelves. The library, whether in a separate building or not, should be centrally located. Its atmosphere should be conducive to intellectual effort; that is, it should be quiet and pleasant, have fresh air and good lighting, and be kept at a comfortable temperature. Proper control of humidity and heat is also essential for the care of the collection.

The shelf capacity required in any library depends upon the size of the collection and its rate of growth. In general, new library quarters should provide for the expansion of the library over the same period with which the institution is concerned in its over-all planning. Any new library should be so located that its future expansion is possible. Housing must be provided for special materials such as current periodicals, maps, pictures, art books, films, records, tapes, archives, and microprint.

The number of seats required will be determined by such factors as the teaching methods prevailing in the college, the size

of the enrollment, whether the student body is housed on the campus or is largely composed of commuters, and whether provision is made by the college for additional study areas elsewhere. It is suggested that seats in the library should be provided for at least 25 per cent of the student body, equated to full time. Colleges which anticipate a marked increase in enrollment in the near future will need to consider more generous seating.

Space must be provided for all the services of the library, including circulation and reference areas, exhibit space, audio-visual quarters, etc. The layout of the areas should be planned to require a minimum of staff supervision. Traffic through the library should be by well defined, adequate aisles which do not cross reading areas.

The work quarters should be planned for the efficient flow of work through the activities of ordering, cataloging, processing, binding preparation, and mending. Staff work areas should comprise at least 125 square feet of floor space per person. Provision should be made for expected growth of the staff.

The furniture in the library should be sturdy, comfortable, and attractive in design. It is recommended that the table space allotted to each reader measure at least three feet by two feet, whether in carrels or at larger tables. A variety of types of seating should be available in the library, including carrels, table seats, individual study desks, and comfortable chairs away from tables. Experience indicates that in planning new libraries, twenty-five square feet per reader is an acceptable standard, exclusive of stack space and of work areas.

VII. THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICE AND ITS EVALUATION

Because there are so many intangible factors involved, one of the most difficult tasks of librarianship is to determine the quality of library service. But the inherent difficulties in no way minimize the importance of attempting to discover the extent to which a given library is serving its clientele.

Statistical records maintained by the circulation department constitute one major source of information which may be useful in an evaluation of service, although in an

open-shelf library these records give only a partial picture of the use of materials. However, if the per capita circulation of books on regular loan to students for two weeks or longer indicates an upward trend over a significant period of time, it is reasonable to assume that service is improving. Other types of information which offer possible aid in the evaluation of service are attendance figures, materials actually being read in the library at given times, reference questions unanswered and book requests not filled, and the number and nature of interlibrary loans. However, one should always be aware of the shortcomings and potential dangers of such statistical studies, and exercise proper caution.⁷

The prevailing teaching methods on a particular campus will bear directly upon the use of the library, and every effort should be made to advise faculty members of new acquisitions and to involve them in the selection of materials for purchase. As new courses or curricula are added, the librarian should be consulted early regarding the actual and potential significance of library resources in the areas under consideration. The effectiveness of instruction in the use of the library will normally be reflected in the extent and manner in which students make use of library materials and services.

It may also be advisable for the teaching faculty and the library staff to undertake joint studies of the library's program and resources. Such cooperative evaluations will tend to strengthen the relationship between classroom and library, and should be used as often as seems necessary. Occasionally it may be desirable to engage the services of specially qualified persons outside the institution in connection with such surveys.

VIII. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

The primary concern of the junior college librarian should be to provide the best possible service to the students and faculty of his institution. In order to do so, he should cooperate with the other institutions in the community and region to make the resources of all libraries available to the patrons of

⁷ The recent ARCL Monograph by Patricia B. Knapp, *College Teaching and the College Library* (ARCL Monograph No. 23; Chicago: ALA, 1959), demonstrates how enlightening results can be produced by a careful analysis of college library statistics.

any particular library through interlibrary loan. Within the immediate region it may be possible to enter into cooperative arrangements with other libraries to avoid unnecessary duplication of materials and thus stretch the total dollar resources of the several libraries involved. However, it cannot be stressed too strongly that the two-year college library must be planned to give total service, and that other neighboring libraries must not be used to provide the books essential to the basic junior college program.

The two-year college in America is today rapidly changing and expanding. Eventually, it may well become an institution quite different from what it is at the present time. These standards, therefore, may require significant upward revision when the junior college reaches a new stage in its development. At that point, it may well need much larger and richer library resources and greatly extended services. Junior college librarians and administrators should be alert to this coming challenge.

For Art Librarians At the Montreal Conference

ACRL's newest subdivision, its Art Subsection of the Subject Specialists Section, will have a full program during the Montreal Conference. The art librarians will meet for a dinner and business session beginning at 6:30 on the evening of Monday, June 20. On that same day they will hold a luncheon and plan visits to the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal. On Tuesday, June 21, they will join the full Subject Specialists Section on its tour to Ottawa. The art librarians will have a special opportunity in Ottawa to visit libraries in the museums and galleries there. A highlight of the trip will be their visit to the National Gallery of Canada.

The subsection completed its organization during ALA's Midwinter Meeting with the official approval of the bylaws that had been adopted at the Washington Conference last summer. Present chairman of the subsection is Miss Phyllis A. Reinhardt of Smith College.

The following committee chairmen have been appointed by Miss Reinhardt: Miss Carol Selby, librarian of the Detroit Institute of Arts, chairman of the Committee on Indexing Museum Bulletins; Mr. Conrad H. Rawski, head of the Department of Fine Arts of the Cleveland Public Library, chairman of the Committee on Publication of Art Library Catalogs; Miss B. Adele Knepley, art librarian of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Nominating Committee; Miss Lucile Ouimet, librarian of the École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, chairman of the Program Committee for the Montreal Conference; Mr. William J. Dane, principal art librarian of the art and music department of the Public Library of Newark, chairman of the Membership Committee; and Mrs. Jean R. Tomko, classics librarian of the Library of The Johns Hopkins University, is archivist for the subsection.

Membership in the subsection is open. ACRL members interested in membership should write directly to Mr. Dane or to Miss Reinhardt.

Two ARL Approaches to Counting Holdings of Research Libraries

By A. F. KUHLMAN

AT THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) held in New York City, March 2, 1944, Robert B. Downs brought up the need for more uniform standards of statistics of library holdings. He believed a committee should be appointed to attempt to standardize such statistics.

In the discussion that followed, Donald Coney expressed the view that titles were more important than volumes in determining holdings. Errett W. McDiarmid proposed that processed volumes be counted, since many volumes are neither cataloged nor accessioned. Downs replied that *the number of volumes organized and ready for use should be the criterion*. Henry B. Van Hoesen questioned the need for uniform statistics or the real value of comparing them. A motion was then passed to appoint a committee to attempt to develop standard practices in statistics.¹

A Committee on Statistics of Library Holdings was appointed in January 1945, with Downs as chairman. It made its first report at the twenty-third meeting of ARL on June 22, 1945 in New York City, recommending that library holdings and annual additions be reported in terms of bibliographical items. After some discussion, Downs moved the adoption of the report. His motion was seconded and it passed.

While the report was *adopted*, the ARL Minutes do not indicate for what purpose it was adopted but it was suggested that the report be sent to member

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institutions of ARL for their study and advice. It was realized that there were real difficulties in changing statistics, both because it would upset comparative statistics of past years and because it would be expensive to recount. The executive secretary, Paul North Rice, was directed to send at least ten copies of the report to every member institution of ARL.²

The result of this action was that many libraries sent in criticisms and suggestions and the Downs committee revised its report and presented it at the twenty-fourth meeting in Chicago, December 29-30, 1945. Downs admitted that virtually all libraries commenting on the recommendations indicated that they would not make the system retroactive but could put it into effect for current acquisitions. He also stated that "considerably more than a majority of the Association's members answered the Committee's questions, some of them sending detailed comments and criticisms dealing with the preliminary recommendations. With this additional background, the Committee believes the subject has been adequately explored, and that the proposals it is now prepared to offer are practicable, reasonable and will be generally adopted, if approved by the Association."³

The report was then accepted with the understanding that the chairman of the committee consult with the Library Service Division and with the ALA Committee on Statistics and that he then have

¹ ARL Minutes 21:16.

This article is based primarily upon the action of the Association of Research Libraries as reported in the Minutes of its meetings. A positive microfilm of the Minutes for meetings 1 through 42, 1932-54, is available from the Microreproduction Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for \$10.

² ARL Minutes, 23:7, 19-20.

³ ARL Minutes 24:8, 16-18.

the report published in a library periodical. This was done in an article in the *Library Quarterly*, January 1946.

In his article Downs went beyond the report of his ARL committee. He developed a helpful statement on difficulties involved in counting library holdings. He acknowledged that the most widely used system of counting holdings was by physical volumes and that to change established routines and apply new rules retroactively would be an undertaking of great magnitude, particularly for large libraries. He discussed the merits and limitations of three methods of measuring library holdings: the physical volume count, the bibliographical unit count, and measuring linear feet of materials on shelves.

In discussing the unit for counting he used the definitions of a volume adopted by ALA and the United States Office of Education and a more specific definition by Randolph G. Adams, stressing that a *volume is any bibliographical item with a title or title page which is fully prepared for use. Accessibility was stressed as a criterion in the definitions, and by Downs, as the prime factor in counting volumes.* Counting should be confined to materials intended to form part of the permanent research collection.

Downs favored counting by bibliographical items. He recommended that in counting multiple items bound between two covers one should record as a volume any item which has a title or title page of its own and which would be counted as a volume if bound separately. But he was aware of the danger of "padding." To avoid it, a number of items bound between two covers probably should not be regarded as separate bibliographical units if they constitute a connected series. Thus, "to count every document in the collected edition of a government's publications as a bibliographical unit would swell total figures for library holdings to almost astronomical proportions."

Downs also included a discussion of some of the factors responsible for lack of uniformity in statistics of holdings of different libraries. A separate count of important non-volume material by type was recommended, such as: manuscripts, microproductions, sound-recordings, music scores, maps, and prints.

The committee's recommendations for counting were summarized at the end of Downs' article.

At the twenty-fifth meeting of ARL, June 19, 1946 in Buffalo, New York, Downs reported that he had met the director of the Association of contacting the Library Service Division and ALA Committee on Statistics, that he assumed his report was now officially adopted by the ARL and he expressed the hope that members of the Association would put the committee's recommendations into practice, insofar as feasible.⁴

At the twenty-sixth meeting of ARL, December 29, 1946 in Chicago, its executive secretary, Paul North Rice, reported he had received inquiries about how many ARL members had put into operation the method of keeping statistics recommended by the ARL committee. The chairman then asked the group how many had adopted the new plan. Representatives of three libraries—Illinois, Indiana, and the Library of Congress—indicated their libraries had done so. Thereupon, Downs was requested to make a survey of ARL members to determine how many had adopted the scheme.⁵

At the twenty-seventh meeting of ARL in Washington in March 1947, Downs presented by title only his report of the ARL Committee on Statistics of library holdings and it was reproduced as an appendix to the minutes of the meeting.

The inquiry made by the committee was answered by thirty libraries—two-thirds of the ARL membership. About one-half of those replying appeared to

⁴ ARL Minutes 25:6.

⁵ ARL Minutes 26:6.

be following all, or a substantial part of the committee's recommendations. This group included most of the largest research libraries in the country. Most of the other libraries replying stated that their statistics were based upon accession records, i.e., the physical volume count. Two difficulties were reported to a general adoption of a count of holdings by bibliographical items: (1) Libraries would have to make a retroactive count of their entire collection to be consistent, and they could not afford it; and (2) the committee's recommendations would currently add to the cost of compiling statistics because they called for more complete records.

A majority of those replying, said Downs, regarded uniformity in statistics of library holdings as desirable, but many doubted its feasibility. Downs concluded: "Obviously, statistics will mean little unless agreements can be reached on some common rules. As time goes on, libraries following different practices will go farther apart rather than closer, and will no longer be comparable."⁶

At the thirtieth meeting of ARL in Chicago, January 30, 1948, the executive secretary, Charles W. David, urged the reopening of the question of how to count library holdings since it had not been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Downs stated he was not adverse to having the matter reopened and he moved that the ARL Committee on Statistics be reconstituted with a new membership. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.⁷

At the thirty-first meeting of ARL, June 11, 1948 in Philadelphia the new committee, under the chairmanship of Guy R. Lyle, was authorized to devise and recommend some simple method of recounting book stocks and to report back to a later meeting of the Association.⁸

Lyle's committee on Counting Library

Holdings presented its report, dated January 13, 1949, at the thirty-second meeting of ARL on January 20, 1949 in Chicago. He asked that his committee be discharged, but it was pointed out that so important a report deserved far more careful consideration than could be given to it at that meeting. He was urged, and he agreed, to permit the committee to remain in being at least until the next meeting when it was hoped the report could be given careful consideration and important decisions could be made.⁹

The committee had recommended the "physical count," in preference to the "bibliographical unit," and had worked out rules for the former method. On March 3, 1949, the executive secretary, Charles W. David, distributed the report of the Committee on Counting Library Holdings to the membership and transmitted Lyle's request that at the Cambridge meeting of ARL on March 31, 1949 members should express a preference for one of the two methods. Members unable to attend that meeting were to send their vote by mail to the executive secretary in advance of the meeting.

The report of the Lyle Committee on Counting Library Holdings described briefly why it had decided to recommend the physical volume count. In May of 1948, the committee inquired of seventy-five libraries, including all ARL members, as to which of three methods of counting holdings they preferred. Replies from fifty-nine libraries were received—twenty-three favored a count by bibliographical unit, thirty-two a count by physical volume and four a count by piece. Only twenty-eight ARL members replied. Of these, eleven favored a count by bibliographical unit and seventeen a count by physical volume.

In its preliminary deliberations the Lyle Committee was struck by two things: (1) No one, apparently, had ever bothered to establish clearly the rules

⁶ ARL Minutes 27:13,26.

⁷ ARL Minutes 30:9.

⁸ ARL Minutes 31:18.

⁹ ARL Minutes 32:32, 55-59.

for counting by physical volume such as the Downs committee had done for counting by bibliographical unit. (2) The committee doubted seriously whether any change would make for greater uniformity in counting for libraries beyond a certain size. "In view of the variety and complexity of materials received by a large research library, the committee felt that no concept of uniformity in counting could be more than ideal."

Since the relative merits of the two systems could not be determined until the rules for counting by physical volumes were formulated, the committee drew up a plan for counting by physical volume.

After studying both methods of counting the committee concluded that counting by physical volume is preferable to counting by bibliographical unit because: (1) Most libraries are now committed to a count by physical volume. A change to a retroactive count of bibliographical units would be burdensome and expensive. (2) The count by physical volume can incorporate many of the good features of the bibliographical unit method of counting without exaggerating or inflating statistics. The committee in a sub-appendix showed the difference in count of eight titles selected at random. These, counted bibliographically, totaled 141 units but counted by physical volumes they represented only 19 volumes. (3) The physical volume count is easier than counting by bibliographical unit. (4) Counting by physical volume is simple and inexpensive to administer.

At the thirty-third meeting of ARL, at Cambridge on March 31, 1949,¹⁰ the executive secretary, Charles W. David, opened the discussion of the report of Lyle's Committee on Statistics by recalling that in March 1947 the ARL had voted its approval of a method of counting library holdings by bibliographical units rather than by physical volumes. Many libraries, however, had not ac-

cepted this decision, and there had been numerous protests. Thereupon a new committee had been appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Lyle and its report had been distributed to ARL members at the preceding meeting in January. Lyle had urged that a formal vote of the Association be taken as to method of counting library holdings.

In the discussion that followed, Downs, chairman of the earlier committee which had recommended counting by bibliographical unit, said "that he had once thought uniformity possible but that he had become disillusioned on this subject and believed that no action taken here would have much effect." He thought one more expression of preference would be futile and therefore moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the committee be discharged with thanks. His motion was voted down—16 to 9.

Thereupon letters were presented that had been received by Lyle. G. Flint Purdy, who had been chairman of the committee of ACRL which had annually compiled statistics for college and university libraries, said that he thought the Lyle committee had done an extraordinarily good job and that the method of counting by physical volumes (rather than by bibliographical unit) as recommended by Lyle's committee seemed to him "to be about as far as we can go at the moment in establishing a standard and practicable means of measuring the contents of libraries." He and Ralph M. Dunbar (letter to Lyle) of the Library Service Division suggested methods for refining the committee's recommendations of counting by physical volumes.

A vote taken on the two methods of counting showed that ARL members stood as follows: Twelve favored counting by bibliographical unit and twenty-nine favored counting by physical volume.

It was suggested that ARL members, in reporting for the annual Princeton

¹⁰ ARL Minutes 33:11-14.

statistical compilation, hereafter indicate which method of counting they have used. This recommendation was unanimously approved, but unfortunately has not been observed by all libraries following the bibliographical count. The report of the Lyle Committee was published in the January 1950 issue of *CRL*, pp. 69-72.

Thus the Association of Research Libraries has wrestled with the problem of counting holdings of research libraries in the work of two able committees: the Downs committee, favoring counting of volume material in terms of bibliographical items, plus separate counts for various types of non-volume material; and Lyle's committee, favoring the physical volume count. Each committee has supplied definitions and rules for the method of counting it favored. With both plans before it, the Association voted 29 to 12 favoring the physical volume count. Eleven years have passed since this vote was taken and they seem to have proved that Downs was right when he said at Cambridge in March 1949 that he believed any action taken by ARL would have little effect in producing uniformity in counting holdings.

Now, in 1960, we seem to be reaching a situation that Downs warned against at the ARL meeting in Washington in March 1947 when he said, "statistics will mean little unless agreements can be reached on some common rules [for counting holdings]. As time goes on, libraries following different practices will go farther apart rather than closer, and will no longer be comparable." We may well have reached that state already.

If the university libraries that have reported their holdings in terms of bibliographical items had only earmarked them as such, that would have helped somewhat. But it still would not have told by what percentage the number of physical volumes in a given library had been inflated, whether by 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent, or what.

Whether we like it or not the size of university libraries has become a factor in institutional rivalry in attracting top-flight faculty members and graduate students. That is one good reason why statistics should be made as comparable as possible.

Two sources seem primarily responsible for an inflationary count when the bibliographical unit is used:

1. In the rules for counting by bibliographical unit the Downs committee recommended at the December ARL meeting in Chicago in 1945 that: "In counting multiple items bound between two covers, record as a volume any item having a title or title page of its own, and which would be counted as a volume if bound separately, i.e., base statistics on bibliographical units."¹¹ To follow this rule in counting monographic material and a great mass of official governmental publications would result in serious padding. Thus for instance, at the Joint University Libraries the Hearings of the 85th Congress have been assembled, bound and counted in 185 physical volumes. But to apply the bibliographical measuring rod would swell the count to at least 1,085.

2. Equally serious inflation of counting holdings arises from counting microprints and microcards each as a volume, for in many cases it requires many microcards to reproduce a single physical volume.

It is no wonder that at the recent ARL meeting in Chicago on January 27, 1960 the urgent need for uniform policies in counting library holdings was stressed by Jens Nyholm. No action was taken by the ARL group because it was thought action should be deferred until the ALA Statistics Coordinating Committee makes its report. It is to be hoped that that Committee will produce standards that will provide greater uniformity in counting library holdings.

¹¹ ARL Minutes 24:16-17.

Copyright Problems

These papers were presented as a symposium sponsored by the Governmental Relations Section of ALA's Library Administration Division at Washington, D. C., June 23, 1959. The papers are by Benjamin Kaplan, Professor of Law, Harvard University; Edward G. Freehafer, Director, New York Public Library; Joseph W. Rogers, Chief, Copyright Cataloging Division, Library of Congress; and Rutherford D. Rogers, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress. Richard E. Chapin, Director, Michigan State University, prepared the Introduction.

Introduction: Copyright Law Revision and Libraries

THE COPYRIGHT LAW in effect today is basically the law that was enacted in 1909. It is true that there have been amendments from time to time, but these are minor compared to the major changes in the patterns and techniques of communication that have taken place in the succeeding half-century. Faced with the difficult problem of administering a nineteenth-century law in a twentieth-century world, the United States Copyright Office has been studying the problems that would require attention in a general revision of the copyright law.

As the time approaches for a proposal to be submitted, it behooves us as librarians to formulate our views on some of the basic copyright questions which affect our operations. In the April 1958 issue of the *ALA Bulletin*, Joseph W. Rogers enumerated a number of the questions for which the profession must find answers. If we lack the interest, or if we are not informed, we will be unable to state our position regarding this vital subject. We will then be forced to operate with a law which may be inadequate for our needs. At the present time ALA, the Association of Research Libraries, Special Libraries Association, Music Li-

brary Association, and other interested groups are actively following the progress of revision activities.

Because of the need for information relating to copyright activities, a meeting was held during the Washington Conference to provide ALA members with information regarding some of the library-related problems involved in revision of the copyright law. The following papers¹ were delivered at the meeting of the LAD Governmental Relations Section on June 23, 1959. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, acted as moderator of the meeting, and Arthur Fisher, Register of Copyrights, and Abe A. Goldman, chief of research of the Copyright Office, introduced the general topic of copyright law revision and participated in the discussions which followed the presentation of the papers.

A series of background studies on the principal problems at issue, developed by the Copyright Office under the direction of Mr. Goldman, is now nearing

¹ These papers were followed by informal remarks by Dan M. Lacy, managing director of the American Book Publishers Council, Inc., on "Factors Influencing the Publishers' Positions on Copyright Revision." Other commitments have prevented Mr. Lacy from preparing a reconstruction of his talk for publication at this time. A very brief report appeared in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* for July 6, 1959, pp. 410-411.—Editor.

completion, and will soon be available in printed form from the Superintendent of Documents. The comments of various members of the Panel of Consultants, appointed by the Librarian of Congress in 1956 to advise the Copyright Office in the revision effort, are appended to each study.

It is hoped that the Copyright Law Revision Committee of the LAD Governmental Relations Section will be able to prepare papers stating the position of the Association on copyright revision. Comments from individual members are solicited. These should be sent to one of the following members of the com-

mittee: Ray W. Frantz, Jr., Librarian, University of Richmond Library, Richmond, Virginia; Alberta L. Brown, Librarian, Upjohn Company Library, Kalamazoo, Michigan; John Fall, Chief, Economics Division, Public Library, New York, New York; Joseph W. Rogers, Chief, Copyright Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.; Earl Borgeson, Librarian, Law School Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Richard E. Chapin, Director of Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, Chairman, Copyright Law Revision Committee.—*Richard E. Chapin.*

Copyright, Libraries, the Public Interest

MY ROLE AT THIS MEETING is the congenial one of providing some background for a discussion of copyright law revision. I shall say a word by way of general introduction to the subject and then speak very briefly about a few questions of particular interest to librarians.

You have heard it said many times, and on all sides, that our copyright statute needs comprehensive overhaul; and although this statement is a commonplace, it is true. It has been true for a long time. I well remember one of my older associates bemoaning the sorry state of copyright law back in 1933, when I began law practice; and now, a quarter-century later, I find myself making similar moan to my own students. The facts of life have simply overrun and overwhelmed considerable parts of the statute, which dates from 1909. The economic and industrial complex in which the statute operates is altogether different from what it was in the gentle days of President Taft. Inventions have

revolutionized some of the principal means of communication.

Why in the face of these titanic changes has the statute—I speak here of its domestic as distinguished from its international aspects—persisted without fundamental revision? The reasons are many, but surely one of them is the natural and laudable self-seeking of the several interests concerned with copyright law. Proposals satisfactory to some groups have met implacable opposition from others; so it has gone in one attempted revision after another; and the wit of man has so far failed to produce a sound omnibus bill that could command general support.

This is not to say that the law faces imminent collapse. Private interests have found ways of accommodating to the existing statute, sometimes by disregarding it. The courts have been reasonably inventive in putting glosses on the law to meet exigent problems. In recent years we have enjoyed an energetic ad-

ministration of the Copyright Office in Washington which has known how to palliate various defects in the law. We may confidently predict that the foundations of the Republic will not crumble if the copyright statute stands unchanged for another decade. Yet it is or ought to be an American habit not to be content with the merely tolerable but rather to strive for something better.

In fact present prospects for intelligent revision are reasonably encouraging. We have recently witnessed a notable development on the international front. As you know, one of the saddest features of our law from 1790 to the mid-1950's was its xenophobic trend: the law accorded only drastically limited rights to published works of foreign authorship. Recall the wholesale American piracies of British works through most of the nineteenth century. All that is now changed. The most dramatic steps came a few years ago when we ratified the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC) and welded it into our statute law, with the result—to speak in general and imprecise terms—that works of nationals of other subscribing countries can with minimum difficulty secure protection here corresponding to that given like works of our own nationals. Our law has thus been humanized in a way befitting our world position. It should be added that the UCC helps our nationals to secure more effective protection of their works abroad.

Formulation of the UCC was a UNESCO project in which our Copyright Office, under the leadership of the Librarian of Congress, took a vital part. Although in legislative matters it is hard to trace cause into effect, the success of the enterprise seems attributable in some considerable measure to the care and patience with which the preliminary and preparatory work was done. The UCC experience illustrates the old observation that opposed factions can often be led to reasonable adjustment in

the public interest by a process of exposing all the facts fairly and fully to the common view.

This brings me to the current effort to revise our domestic law. Our Copyright Office has evidently learned a lesson from the UCC episode. For, as a first step toward revision, the Register of Copyrights undertook to sponsor a series of scholarly studies covering the major problems of copyright law. These studies have been issued from time to time with comments by members of a panel of experts appointed by the Librarian of Congress. The project is now nearing completion.

So far as possible the Copyright Office studies grind no axes. They attempt to take a long view of their subjects—and I need not tell you that an understanding of historical origins can itself be a force for rational improvement. Some of the studies move beyond our territorial boundaries and consider relevant experience in other countries. A few explore practice and opinion by means of questionnaires addressed to those intimately affected by the copyright law. There is reason to think that all this preliminary work and the discussion which it has engendered are creating an atmosphere favorable to dispassionate reconsideration of the law.

Let me now turn briefly to a few problems of immediate concern to librarians which may find solution in the course of a general revision of the statute.

Photocopying. The invention of efficient and economical methods of reproducing printed and other material gives rise to a problem which impinges on the day-to-day business of librarians. Our present statute quite naturally secures to the copyright proprietor the right to "copy" the copyrighted work: this is in fact the essence of the copyright monopoly. Nevertheless it has been generally assumed that a reader need not obtain the consent of the copyright proprietor

to make a hand-copy of passages from a copyrighted work for ordinary scholarly purposes. (This privilege sometimes goes by the name of "fair use.") In lieu of copying by hand, may not the reader take the more expeditious course of snapping a picture of the page? May not the library do this job for him on request? But what are we to say about a request by an industrial company for 300 photocopies of copyrighted material to be distributed to company employees? A privilege on the part of libraries or others to make photocopies *ad lib.*, derogating from the monopoly rights conferred on authors (and on publishers by succession to authors), might conceivably diminish publishers' financial returns to the point where they would lose incentive to publish and authors would correspondingly lack incentive to create, thus defeating the overriding purpose of any copyright law—encouragement of the production and dissemination of works of the mind. I have been referring here to the photocopying of published works under copyright. A rather different although related problem arises on the photocopying of unpublished manuscripts in which literary rights subsist.

To approach a solution of these difficulties, which have long worried librarians, we need to know the extent and character of the photocopying now being done by and requested of librarians. This information may show up some false issues even if it will uncover new and unsuspected real ones. The Copyright Office study on the subject of photocopying¹ does not assemble these necessary data but makes a contribution along a different line by showing how the problem has been attacked through "gentlemen's agreements" in this country, and through such agreements and explicit legislation, some of it very recent, in other countries. I will add the

single comment that where publishers cannot themselves meet the needs of readers by delivering copies rapidly and at reasonable cost, libraries are inevitably going to supply copies, and their privilege to do so should be regularized and acknowledged. But this proposition, with which publishers might possibly agree, is only a start. The precise terms of a fair adjustment of the interests involved will need careful deliberation.

Copyright Notice. Our law commands that a formal notice of copyright appear on published copyrighted works. If the notice is omitted or is deficient, the copyright may be forfeited. In the larger part of the world there is no such formal requirement.

Here are some of the questions thrown up by the notice: What, exactly, are the values of the notice to libraries and other users of copyrighted works? On this question a highly suggestive Copyright Office study has been published.² Taking due account of the values of the notice, can we justify the stiff penalty of loss of copyright for failure—which may be inadvertent—to carry out a formal prescription? And if a copyright notice is to be continued, whether as a compulsory or permissive feature of the law, can it be improved in content?

Copyright Deposits. With exceptions for certain foreign productions, the present law requires that applicants for statutory copyright forward copies of their works to the Copyright Office in Washington. Many of these deposits find their way, under the law, to the shelves of the Library of Congress. The deposit system is intertwined with registration requirements.

Through these procedures a very important part of the cultural contribution of the nation is preserved and recorded. The deposit-registration routines serve

¹ U. S. Copyright Office, *Photoduplication of Copyrighted Material by Libraries*, by Borge Varmier (General Revision of the Copyright Law, Study No. 19; Washington: Copyright Office, May 1959).

² U. S. Copyright Office, *Uses of the Copyright Notice*: A. *Commercial Use of the Copyright Notice*, by William M. Blaisdell; B. *Use of the Copyright Notice by Libraries*, by Joseph W. Rogers (General Revision of the Copyright Law, Study No. 17; Washington: Copyright Office, April 1959).

several purposes, but the bibliographical objective is a dominating one. So strong indeed is the librarians' professional interest in this field that lawyers ought to take a back seat and begin by asking instructions from librarians. So I will say only that revision of the Copyright Law will provide an opportunity for re-examining and reappraising all aspects of a great bibliographical resource.

Librarians are and ought to be exercised over these three issues of copyright law, but I suggest that their concern should not stop there. Underlying the librarians' craft is the entire law regulating the ownership and use of literary,

artistic, and musical works, and this law is largely the law of copyright. It is not an accident that the United States Copyright Office is set up as part of the Library of Congress: this is the sign of a kind of symbiotic relationship between "copyright" and "library." I hope that this meeting under ALA auspices will foster an ever increasing interest of librarians in copyright, not only because of the inherent fitness of the thing, but because librarians, from their knowledge and experience and with a vision uncolored by excessive partisanship, can contribute much to the creation of a better copyright law.—*Benjamin Kaplan.*

Photocopying and Fair Use

SECTION 1 of the United States copyright law accords the proprietor, or owner, of a copyright exclusive rights to print, publish, copy, and vend the work. In other words, the proprietor has the exclusive right to produce the work for public consumption, to copy it, and to sell it. The proprietor is given these rights in order to encourage the recording and dissemination of man's intellectual endeavor, without fear of piracy.

Once the work is produced for public consumption the public may read it, and be stimulated by it, and may get ideas from it, but may appropriate parts of it only in certain circumstances. There are occasions when, for example, in the production of a new work by a different person, it is necessary or desirable to use the copyrighted work. When this happens, however, the proprietor may consider the use of his work improper or excessive, thus impinging on his rights, and as a result he may decide to sue for infringement.

The courts have attempted to resolve such conflict of interest by a rule of reason. They have not imposed liability for infringement if the use of copyrighted material is judged to be reasonable, or fair. They have tried, case by case, to weigh the exclusive rights of the proprietor against those of the user of the material.

One definition of fair use tells us that it . . . "may be defined as a privilege in others than the owner of the copyright, to use the copyrighted material in a reasonable manner without his consent, notwithstanding the monopoly granted to the owner of the copyright."¹ Or again, fair use has been defined as such use as is "reasonable and customary."² We notice, however, no definition of "reasonable." Another writer states that "There is one proposition about fair use about which there is widespread agree-

¹ Horace G. Ball, *The Law of Copyright and Literary Property*, (Albany: Banks & Co., 1944) p. 260.

² Shapiro, Bernstein & Co., Inc. v. P. F. Collier & Son Co. and Joseph P. McEvoy, 26 USPQ, 40-43.

ment: it is not easy to decide what is and what is not a fair use."³

It is clear that fair use or reasonable use lies somewhere between the exclusive rights of the proprietor and those of the user who, for one reason or another, denies that his use of the copyrighted material infringes upon such rights.

Certain uses of copyrighted material appear to be in the public interest, and in general are held to represent fair use. These have been identified as *incidental use, use for purposes of review and criticism, for a parody and burlesque, for scholarly works and compilations, for non-profit or governmental purposes, use in litigation, and personal or private use.*

It is this last area in which libraries have long been active, meeting what they consider to be their traditional obligation to make their collections of maximum service to their readers. Although the law grants the copyright owner the exclusive right to copy his work, probably no one denies the right, for example, of a reader to copy in long hand a published work, even though copyrighted, for his personal or private use. The same might be said of copying by typewriter or by some other mechanical or photographic method in lieu of manual transcription. And it would seem reasonable to copy for personal or private use in lieu of loan, either for convenience, or when lending is precluded by policy or by loan regulations. It has been stated furthermore that "anyone may copy copyrighted materials for the purposes of private study and review."⁴ It has also been stated that "private use is completely outside the scope and intent of restriction by copyright."⁵

In any event, copying by photoduplication has been a traditional practice of libraries in making their materials of

maximum usefulness for personal or private use. In doing so, however, they have tried to observe the inherent criteria for fair use such as the type of use, the intent of use, the quantity and value of the materials used and the degree in which the use may prejudice the sale or diminish the profits of the original work.

With this in mind, and recognizing as far back as 1935 the growing use of photographic methods of reproduction, the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of that year laid down certain guide lines for copying by libraries. Generally speaking this provided for the making of one copy of part of a copyrighted book or periodical volume for a scholar representing in writing that he desired such reproduction in lieu or in place of manual transcription and solely for purposes of research, provided that he is notified he is not exempt from liability for misuse of the reproduction, and that the reproduction is made without profit to the maker. The agreement is no longer operative as such, but is still influential as a guide in the copying of material for use in personal research.

In 1941 ALA adopted a Reproduction of Materials Code, which in effect restated the principles of the Gentlemen's Agreement, with some amplification. Meanwhile some copyright proprietors view with concern the emergence of quicker and simpler devices for photoduplication. Quite understandably they fear the possibility of easy duplication by almost anyone and easy duplication of multiple copies, with detrimental effect on the sale of the work in original form. The extent, if any, to which libraries may find themselves involved in the economics of this problem is a matter which should be studied. Whatever justification in the public interest can be advanced in support of a user making multiple copies would certainly require clear demonstration.

In addition to copying for personal use, there are other purposes for which

³ Saul Cohen, "Fair Use in the Law of Copyright," in *Copyright Law Symposium No. 6* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1955) p. 52.

⁴ Cohen, *op. cit.*, p. 58.

⁵ Ralph R. Shaw, "Publication and Distribution of Scientific Literature," *CRL*, XVII (1956), 301.

libraries need to copy. Books wear out, get lost, are even stolen, mutilated, or otherwise damaged. In many instances prompt replacement is highly desirable, if not essential. Common practice, I am sure, is to order new copies. However, in the case of older books, many of them still subject to copyright, new copies often may be secured only at considerable expenditure of time and effort, if at all. A copyrighted book may be out of print, and not available through the second-hand market short of prolonged search. The copyright owner may not be readily available.

These circumstances may obtain particularly in the cases of defunct periodicals, pamphlets, privately printed works, and foreign publications. Thus there arises a question as to what the librarian's course of action should be in fulfilling his obligation to make the materials for study and investigation readily available as economically as he can. Should he copy an o.p. title for his library's collections to serve the best interests of his library's users, in accordance with his best judgment, or must he exhaust the possibilities of the second hand market, and, failing that, exhaust all possibilities of obtaining permission to copy? And how is the public interest best served in the case of research materials if permission to copy is refused?

A similar question arises when libraries need to copy to preserve the text of materials disintegrating on their shelves because of the poor quality of the paper on which they are printed. This is a problem of great magnitude for research libraries. Here again there is a question as to what should be the librarian's reasonable course of action in meeting his obligation to assure preservation of research materials. Should he go ahead and copy, or must he first make every effort to seek permission?

Immediately related to this is the question as to how much freedom of ac-

tion the librarian should properly have in copying for preservation upon receipt newly published material printed on paper sure to break down in a relatively short time. If upon receipt of material of research value such break-down is easy to predict, it is certainly more economical to copy immediately, and to catalogue and house the copy. Is it unreasonable to conclude that such copying is in the public interest, and not damaging to the copyright owner?

Certain kinds of materials—pictures, maps, charts, music—present special problems in fair use, the implications of which need to be studied further in relation to copying by libraries. Moreover, careful consideration must be given the special problems of copying unpublished material subject to common law copyright.

In this brief presentation I have tried only to point out some of the factors and issues in respect to libraries and fair use and photocopying. These require careful study with attendant fact finding and analysis. The answers come neither quickly nor easily.

There are several avenues of approach to solutions in respect to the problems mentioned. One is through statutory revision. Another lies in the direction of establishing some system of royalty fees. Another, stopping short of either of the first two, looks to the development of a working code of reasonable practice by libraries in fulfillment of their responsibility toward facilitating investigation and research. The Joint Library Committee on Fair Use in Photocopying has been concentrating on the third approach in its deliberations to date. The Committee now has the help of legal counsel recently retained under a grant from the Council on Library Resources in studying the background and in gathering pertinent information and data needed for the formulation of recommendations.—*Edward G. Freehafer.*

Copyright Notice

THE PRESENT LAW requires that each published work, in order to be copyrighted, shall contain a copyright notice in or upon all published copies of that work. The law is specific as to the content and form of the notice and as to its location in or on the work. The notice contains three elements: the word "copyright" (spelled out or abbreviated, or indicated by the copyright symbol), the name of the copyright owner, and the year date of publication. All three elements must be present in notices in books, periodicals, contributions to periodicals, dramas, and music (this form is also generally considered to be that required for motion pictures); an optional form is permitted for maps and in the several art classes, allowing the use of an abbreviated notice without the year date.

The informational circular used by the Copyright Office to answer the many inquiries it receives about notice contains the following warning:

NOTE: Once a work has been published *without* the required copyright notice, copyright protection is lost permanently and cannot be regained. Adding the correct notice later to the original or subsequently produced copies will not restore protection or permit the Copyright Office to register a claim.

Here is the rub. Despite the clarity of the notice provisions in the law and the care taken by the Office to explain these provisions fully, works for which their authors or owners wished to have copyright protection have, through ignorance or inadvertence, sometimes been published lacking the intended notice, containing a notice but in the wrong place, or containing a notice that is defective in some essential aspect. Such works may go immediately into the public domain.

Because the law states specifically that the copyright notice must be affixed to each copy thereof published, reprints and reproductions of copyrighted works issued without also reproducing the copyright notice may have the effect of throwing such works into the public domain, even when the permission of the copyright owner has been secured.

Not unnaturally, a great many copyright owners feel that a permanent loss of copyright is too severe a penalty for a technical defect and that this should be corrected in a new law. Some would eliminate the copyright notice completely, so that all works potentially copyrightable would be automatically copyrighted simply by publication.

The Copyright Office has not only studied the legal aspects of the notice provision, but has also explored the usefulness of the notice with groups that use copyright materials. Two explorations were made, one a rather small but representative sampling of American libraries of all types, and the other a larger survey of the principal copyright industries: notably the book, periodical, newspaper, and music publishing industries, and the printing, greeting card, and broadcasting industries. These groups were asked a variety of questions designed to discover how and to what extent they used the copyright notice and the value of the notice to them. The results demonstrated clearly that industry uses were primarily for commercial purposes and that library uses were primarily for non-commercial purposes.

Commercial users of copyrighted materials refer to the copyright notice principally to satisfy themselves as to whether or not a work is under copyright, and, if so, to secure the name of the owner. They are somewhat less interested in the date of copyright. Even if the property has changed hands since

first publication, being able to obtain the name of the original owner from the notice provides a starting point from which to search for subsequent owners.

Commercial users make use of existing copyrighted properties through printed reproduction, public performance as by broadcasting, or sound recording. The broadcasting and newspaper publishing industries tend to be concerned less than others with the notice since they are protected by contracts with the suppliers of the materials they use commercially. These suppliers, on the other hand, normally *are* concerned with the notice. Except for these two industries, from two-thirds to three-quarters of the firms canvassed believe the elimination of the copyright notice would make their work more difficult.

The canvass of libraries demonstrated that almost all libraries use the copyright notice frequently. Most libraries acquire more copyrighted works than works that are not copyrighted, and the element of the notice of greatest value is the copyright date. This is widely interpreted as the date of the content of the work. Usually this interpretation is correct, since the date required by the law is the year date of first publication. To the extent that copyright date actually does represent the date of content, it is a conveniently placed aid to book selection and reference work; it is also useful in discarding, ascertaining the existence of earlier editions, cataloging, shelflisting, shelf arrangement, identifying rare books, and other functions.

The name in the notice, on the other hand, is of relatively little interest to libraries, although it is used in conjunction with name in imprint when it is necessary to write for permission to duplicate. Libraries handling large numbers of requests for photocopies, principally large university and public libraries, depend upon it as their principal guide in determining whether a work may be copied without permission.

Most libraries would be inconvenienced, many quite seriously, if the notice were no longer required or if the copyright date were no longer required. Some libraries mentioned the difficulties that arise from the fact that date is not required in the notice for maps, and urged strongly that the law be changed to require it in the future.

Thus there are many who believe that the public good argues strongly for retention of the notice; some believe it should not only be retained but should be elaborated to include the dates of all earlier editions, and to specify the limitations of the claim when it pertains only to a portion of a complete work, as in editions subsequent to the first. Others believe that the present specific requirements of the law are too strict.

Most of the specialists now advising the Copyright Office on revision problems take a middle position which would retain notice as a general requirement but would preserve the copyright if the notice were omitted inadvertently. Thus, unintentional omissions or errors could be cured, but an innocent infringer who had been misled by the absence of the copyright notice would be absolved from liability. Many of these advisers would relax the provisions relating to the form of the notice and its position in the work, but generally not as to content. The notice provision of the Universal Copyright Convention is strongly favored; that is, the notice would consist of the copyright symbol, the name of the copyright owner, and the year date of first publication, placed "in such manner and location" as to give reasonable notice of claim of copyright.

The attitude of the library profession on this problem is important not only because libraries appear to have, judging from the results of the survey, a particular "private" interest in copyright notice, but also because they represent, to an important degree, the public interest as well.—*Joseph W. Rogers.*

Deposit of Copies of Copyright Works in the Library of Congress

SINCE 1870 roughly ten million works, in one or two copies each, have been deposited in the Library of Congress through the operation of the copyright law. Approximately half of these have gone into the collections of the Library, and another one-and-a-half million, mostly unpublished works and advertising materials, are retained in the Copyright Office. Others have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture Library, the National Library of Medicine, and other federal libraries in the District of Columbia. A great many have been used for foreign exchange, returned to copyright claimants, made available to the Congress, sold, or destroyed as waste paper after selective screenings.

It is almost impossible to give you succinctly any kind of mental image of these deposits. Nevertheless, it is desirable to try. The copyright deposit system has given the Library of Congress a nearly complete collection of the creative and factual published works in the form of books, periodicals, dramas, music, and maps, and a representative collection of motion pictures, produced commercially in the United States since 1870. Deposits of art works, printed ephemera, and advertising matter, while substantial, are not complete nor fully representative of the total domestic production. In addition, large numbers of unpublished works of music and drama have been deposited since 1909. For better or for worse, the deposits represent, in materials usually capable of preservation, the strengths and weaknesses of American culture.

The general revision of the copyright law in 1909 took cognizance of the growing space problem of the Library by giving authority to the Librarian of Congress to choose one or both copies of any deposit for the Library's collections, and by giving authority to the Librarian and

the Register of Copyrights jointly to dispose, by various means, of copyright deposits not required for library use. It also renewed the Librarian's authority to demand the deposit of works in those instances when it was known that works published with the copyright notice had not been deposited within a reasonable time; this authority was now lodged with the Register of Copyrights. Copyright owners who could not, or would not, comply with such demands for deposit were subject both to a fine and to the forfeiture of their copyright.

Many authors and publishers feel that this provision for forfeiture is unfair. They believe that, while a copyright registration system including the deposit of copies is desirable, registration should not be an absolute requirement for copyright, especially since the failure to register within any specified time may be due to inadvertence or oversight rather than intent. Except for this provision, there does not seem to be objection to the continued deposit of copies.

Nearly all national libraries in the world build their collections largely or partly through the operation of a mandatory deposit system. There are three principal types—legal, voluntary, and copyright. France and Great Britain have legal deposit systems, Switzerland a voluntary system.

In the United States the deposit of copies has always been directly tied to the copyright registration system. Initially there was no thought of the deposit as making a contribution to the national library. Between 1846 and 1859, when the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress received deposit copies of copyrighted works, and following 1865 when the Library of Congress again became a depository, the idea of deposit for the enrichment of the Library had at

least equal acceptance with that of deposit for copyright registration. Since 1909 deposit for the enrichment of the Library has clearly been in the forefront.

Besides contributing directly to the development of the collections of the Library, the deposit system made it feasible for the Library to begin its printed-card distribution activities in 1901. The broad coverage of American trade, technical, university press, reference, and other books reaching the Library through the deposit system was a prime factor in the establishment of the card program. Deposit has also been a key factor in the production of comprehensive United States bibliographies.

There are, of course, certain groups of materials which the present copyright deposit does not bring in. United States government documents are not copyrightable under the existing law, nor are phonograph records and certain manuscript materials. Only partial coverage is secured in certain other fields, such as state and municipal documents, foreign works, several kinds of art works, and such works as are written on subsidy or with no thought of profit.

The Library is, of course, most concerned with those works which, because of their timeliness, authoritativeness, or representativeness of current taste, are sure to make a current or future contribution to the work of the Library. These works include the majority of the new works and new editions of the United States book, periodicals, music, and map producing industries, and the major products of the motion-picture industry.

For the purpose of discussion let us assume that there will continue to be a copyright registration system, and that copies available to the Library of Congress will be deposited in conjunction with registration. As I have already indicated, however, there is much sentiment that registration should not be compulsory; that is, that copyright should not depend upon registration. It may re-

sult, therefore, that some copyrighted works will not be deposited for copyright registration.

Certain primary issues emerge which must be settled first. Should there be some system to require the deposit for the Library of Congress of works that are not registered? Should the present integrated copyright deposit system, under which deposits for copyright registration include copies for the enrichment of the Library, be continued? It is possible that two systems might be set up to operate independently of each other, one for copyright registration and the other for the enrichment of the Library. Or the present integrated copyright deposit system might be supplemented by a legal requirement of deposit in the Library of copies of copyrighted works not registered. Under either a separate system or a supplemental system, deposit for the Library might conceivably be extended to some kinds of works not at present ordinarily copyrighted (such as certain widely used current bibliographies, scholarly works, and many newspapers), or now excluded from copyright protection (such as sound recordings). One difficulty here is that some Constitutional basis other than copyright, probably interstate commerce, would need to be found if the system were to apply to works not copyrighted.

In addition to these basic questions, and those so far suggested, there are others in which librarians have a particular interest. For example: If provision is made for a separate or supplemental system of legal deposit for the enrichment of the Library of Congress, what kinds of material should be required to be deposited? Should the Librarian of Congress be authorized to specify the kinds of material by regulation? How many copies should be required, and should this number be the same for all kinds of materials (e.g., for books, motion pictures, and art works alike)?

(Continued on page 246)

We Chose Microfilm

By FRANCES L. MEALS and WALTER T. JOHNSON

IN A SURVEY made of a selected group of junior college libraries in 1958,¹ it was discovered that only two of the seventy-nine libraries surveyed were using microfilm to any extent as a means of preserving periodicals. The survey did reveal much interest in periodicals on microfilm by librarians who would like to use microfilm or who were considering using it.

Because of this interest the librarians of the two junior college libraries—Abraham Baldwin and Colby—using microfilm to preserve periodicals felt that their experience with this medium might be of value to others.

Colby Junior College began using microfilm in 1952, and Abraham Baldwin College began in 1956. Each receives twenty-eight titles on microfilm and both purchase the completed films from commercial suppliers rather than attempting to process their own.

Baldwin's back periodical file was in very poor shape in 1955. Few items had been bound professionally and back periodicals were kept in home-made binders, in pamphlet boxes, or just tied up. That a binding program needed to be started was increasingly evident, but since the Baldwin Library was in need of space, there was no room to store the bound items properly. In going through the periodicals selected for possible binding, Baldwin discovered that there were many missing issues which would have to be replaced and thus add to the binding expense.

Colby had a back file of bound periodicals and had moved into a new build-

Miss Meals is Librarian, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H., and Mr. Johnson is Librarian, Abraham Baldwin College, Tifton, Ga.

ing in 1950 so that space was not an immediate problem, although the cost of building had made Colby well aware of the need to conserve space. Colby was bothered by the proverbial missing issues at binding time and had also had the sad experience of some articles being clipped from volumes already bound.

Thus the problem of space led both Colby and Baldwin to consider microfilm, and that was the primary reason that both chose to preserve back issues of periodicals on microfilm.

The space-saving possibilities of microfilm in actual practice come as something of a shock even after one has seen the promotion pictures of a bound periodical together with a reel of microfilm of the same volume showing the reduction in size. A nine-drawer microfilm cabinet using 16.2 cubic feet of space will hold 540 reels of microfilm or some 725 periodical volumes, since many titles come two volumes, or twelve months of issues, to the reel. Regular ten-inch double-faced stack shelving would require 123.7 cubic feet or seven and a half times as much space to hold the same number of volumes. On a square footage basis, the difference is not so great as Figure 1 indicates.

The missing and mutilated issues problem was the second reason that both elected to use microfilm. Since the microfilm is supplied in finished form by a commercial firm, one does not have the problem of finding a missing issue to complete a volume. To date, neither has

¹ Henrietta Thomae and W. T. Johnston, "A Survey of a Selected Group of Junior College Libraries" (Mimeographed, 1958). Partially published as "A Glance at Junior College Libraries," *The Junior College Journal*, XXIX (1958), 195-202.

had an article clipped from a reel of microfilm, and this seems to be a rather remote possibility since the student does not possess a film reader.

Colby and Baldwin both considered the cost of microfilm versus binding. Microfilm runs about one-fourth cent per page; therefore, the thicker the magazine, the higher the cost. Binding is generally priced according to the height of the magazine with the taller ones costing the most to bind. Table 1 gives a rough comparison of binding and microfilm costs for five magazines of various thicknesses and heights. This comparison indicates that binding is slightly cheaper. In actual practice, Baldwin and Colby have found that the base price of binding and microfilm for the number of titles each receives works out about the same, with microfilm being slightly cheaper. The extras—to borrow an automotive term—are what make the difference. No extras are involved with microfilm except writing and mailing the order, and a one-time standing order can

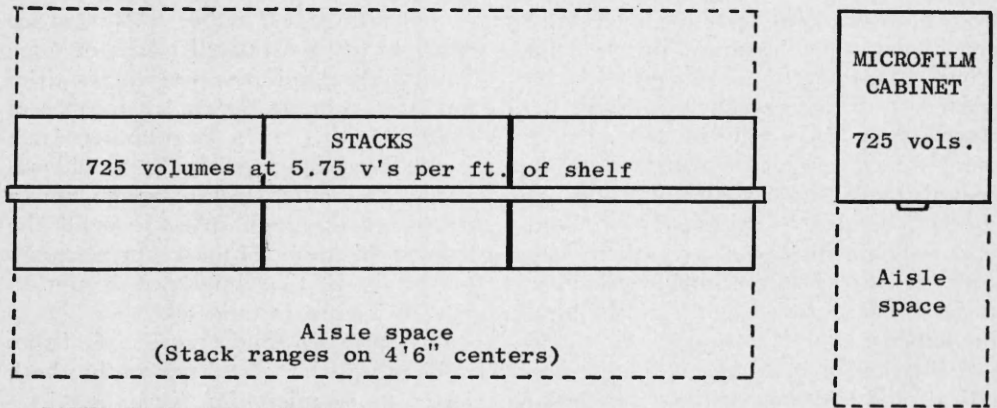
be made. Binding involves several extras: periodicals must be collated and tied; missing and mutilated issues must be secured through purchase or exchange; periodicals must be packed for shipment to the bindery and unpacked on return; and transportation must be paid on smaller shipments. These extras cost in staff time if not in money.

The biggest drawback Baldwin and Colby faced in starting a microfilm program was the initial cost. Microfilm readers run from \$125 up, with \$350 being the price of one of the better ones. Humidified storage cabinets start at \$186, although less adequate storage boxes for a few reels of film can be purchased for a few dollars. One might figure an initial outlay of \$500 for one reader and one humidified storage cabinet. At Baldwin the space-saving feature was used in presenting the budget request for the extra \$500 necessary to cover the initial equipment cost.

Baldwin's need for a larger library building is acute. In 1952 part of the

Figure 1

Comparison of floor space required for storage of bound and microfilmed periodicals.



BOUND PERIODICAL STORAGE SPACE: 40.5 square feet
MICROFILMED PERIODICAL STORAGE SPACE: 8.87 square feet

Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF BINDING AND MICROFILM COSTS

PERIODICAL	ISSUED	12 MONTHS BOUND AS	12 MONTHS FILMED AS	BINDING COST FOR ONE YEAR*	MICROFILM COST FOR ONE YEAR†
<i>Reader's Digest</i>	Monthly	2 vols.	1 reel	\$6.58	\$7.45
<i>Science Digest</i>	Monthly	2 vols.	1 reel	6.58	3.50
<i>Changing Times</i>	Monthly	1 vol.	1 reel	3.59	2.00
<i>U. S. News and World Report</i>	Weekly	4 vols.	2 reels	15.36	21.08
<i>House and Garden</i>	Monthly	2 vols.	1 reel	8.26	6.97
TOTAL				\$40.37	\$41.00

* Average of prices of three binderies (excluding transportation charges).

† Average of three years 1955 through 1957 (including postage charges).

workroom was given over to periodical storage and in 1954 a small nook was re-partitioned from reading room area to periodical storage area. It was correctly anticipated that microfilm would prevent the necessity of borrowing periodical storage area from another floor area for several years. Of course, the point was made to the librarian that an eventual new building would solve space problems. To answer this argument against the high initial cost of microfilm equipment one can present figures on space costs. Using Figure 1 as a basis, 40.5 square feet of floor space for the storage of bound periodicals will cost at least \$445.50 if one uses the low building cost of eleven dollars per square foot. To this must be added about \$175 for nine feet of double-faced ten-inch library-type shelving. Compared with this, the space for the microfilm storage cabinet will cost \$97.57 at eleven dollars per square foot, but the space above the fifty-inch high microfilm cabinet can be used for some storage. Adding \$500 initial equipment outlay to this gives a figure of \$597.57 for microfilm storage, compared to \$620.50 for conventional storage. If the cost of the film reader is omitted, the cost of comparable microfilm storage drops to \$283.57. Figure 2 shows this in diagram form. One might even go so far as to add something for heating, cooling,

lighting, and maintaining the larger space required for conventional periodical storage. Consequently, microfilm either means less space needed in a new building or more space for other purposes.

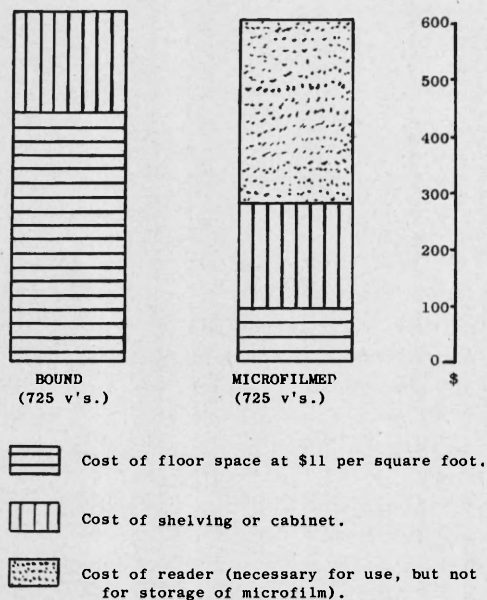
Baldwin and Colby each elected to secure twenty-eight titles on microfilm although each takes many more periodicals than this. The selection was made on the basis of whether or not the publication was indexed in the *Readers' Guide* and how frequently back issues were called for in the library. There is little similarity between the microfilm lists of the two libraries. Colby also receives the *New York Times* on microfilm. Since Baldwin had only a small collection of bound periodicals, it has purchased many back reels to try to complete certain holdings from 1950 on.

In selecting equipment, both chose nine drawer humidified film cabinets which are filing-cabinet height. A six-drawer cabinet, which is table-top height and so permits the film reader to be placed on top, is available, but the nine-drawer cabinet provides more storage space per dollar of cost.

Colby elected to purchase one of the more expensive readers (about \$350 list). Baldwin chose to buy two cheaper film readers (about \$125 each) in order to accommodate two users at once. Baldwin feels that in selecting two of the cheaper

Figure 2

Comparison of cost for storage
of bound and microfilmed periodicals.



readers instead of one more expensive reader it erred because the expensive readers have more refinements which make them easier to use and less likely to scratch film and they also offer slightly greater magnification. The two readers have prevented waiting at times, but Baldwin could easily have gotten by with one reader about 90 per cent of the time, although the second reader is currently receiving much more usage. Colby presently feels the need for a second reader. Both discovered that the reader may be placed anywhere in the library, although the best location is a spot where the room light is about the same brightness as the light projected by the reader and the user does not look up from the reader to face a window.

Colby plans to revamp its serial cataloging and so has not yet listed its microfilm holdings in its public catalog. Baldwin lists its periodical holdings on cards in a catalog drawer marked "Periodi-

cal." To list periodicals held, Baldwin uses a card bearing volume numbers and the notation "Library has those volumes which are dated." On the card in call number position the symbol PB is used to indicate "Periodicals Bound" and PMF is used to indicate "Periodicals on Microfilm." Where both bound and microfilm volumes of a title are held, two cards are used with PB items on one and PMF items on the second. This works well for Baldwin since all bound volumes are older than the microfilmed issues.

Colby follows its open-shelf policy in connection with its microfilm holdings, and a student may go directly to the file, select the film she needs, and use the reader. Because of its building arrangement and the location of its microfilm storage, Baldwin does not apply its open stack policy to microfilm, and the student must ask the librarian for film. At Baldwin, in the event the readers are in use, the student fills a request card and is scheduled to use the reader at another time convenient to him. Both Colby and Baldwin instruct the student in how to use the film reader for the first time and check on his next use to see that he is doing it correctly. Neither attempts to give group instruction in the use of the reader.

The disadvantages of microfilm appear to be few. Perhaps the complaint most often heard is made by those looking for articles on interior decoration, clothing design, travel, etc., for microfilm is black and white and thus color is lost. Not all periodicals are available on microfilm from commercial suppliers, but 78 per cent of the titles indexed in *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* can be obtained on microfilm, and Baldwin and Colby have found this sufficient for their needs.

Microfilm is usually supplied anywhere from several weeks to several months after the periodical year is com-

(Continued on page 228)

Five Years of Translation Publishing

By EDWARD P. TOBER

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS is completing the first five years of its cover-to-cover translation program and, as befits an anniversary, has recently been occupied with some glancing back and peering forward. Both views will probably interest many American research librarians.

Much of the groundwork for the present program was prepared in 1954 by Dwight Gray, now program director for publications and information services of the National Science Foundation, and Elmer Hutchisson, now director of the AIP. A survey in that year of a segment of the American Physical Society revealed an unmistakable need for a wider dissemination of the results of Soviet research. More than half of those responding to the survey questionnaire believed that complete translations were preferable to translation of selected articles.

With the encouragement and support of the NSF, the first issue of *Soviet Physics—JETP*, the pioneer translation journal, an English language version of the Soviet Academy of Sciences periodical, the *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics*, was published late in 1955. Its first editor was Dr. Robert T. Beyer of Brown University. The list of physics translation journals ultimately grew to eight in all, the most recent addition, *Soviet Physics—Solid State*, having made its bow last June.

Impetus for the inception and subsequent expansion of the program came, of course, from the inability of most American physicists to read Russian. Of the 18,000 physicists on the 1954 NSF roster, less than 2 per cent (189) had an adequate reading proficiency in Russian, as contrasted with 45 per cent for German.

Mr. Tober is Manager, Production and Distribution, American Institute of Physics, Inc., New York.

A more recent analysis, incidentally, showed no real change in this respect. In the 1956-58 register, which included some 23,000 physicists, the proportion was still less than 2 per cent (397). The consensus is that this percentage will not greatly increase in the near future.

It is a source of much satisfaction to those connected with the program that the increased accessibility of the Soviet material resulting from Institute translation journal publishing has been associated with a striking rise in its use. The aforementioned *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics* has been available in translation to a significant number of physicists since mid-1956. A recent Institute study of citations to this journal in the 1956 and 1959 issues respectively of *The Physical Review* shows a nearly five-fold increase in the latter year.

The worth of this additional knowledge to American physicists is, of course, difficult to assess precisely in dollar terms or otherwise. But the many expressions of encouragement and support received right from the outset of the program indicate that these translations of Russian journals of primary research do represent an effective contribution to scientific effort in the West.

Recent response from the physics community suggests that in the last year there has been a sharply heightened awareness of the value of keeping informed on the Soviet output. The past twelve months

have seen the subscription totals of all of the journals increase sharply; all but one are well over the five-hundred mark. The *Soviet Physics—JETP* subscription list now approximates one-thousand. Subscription prices now range from approximately one to two and one-half cents per page, nonprofit academic libraries taking the lower rate.

When related to the benefits of the program, the cover-to-cover translation journals are viewed as a relatively inexpensive means of acquiring the results of much valuable research. In absolute

terms, of course, the program is not without its cost. But until such time as a knowledge of Russian is much more widespread or until machine translation is perfected, the most effective method of communicating Soviet developments to the West would appear to be by the delivery to the scientist, five to seven months after publication of the originals, the authoritative, complete translations. The rising use of the latter points to a firm acceptance of the present translation program by the physicist and the research librarian who serves him.

We Chose Microfilm

(Continued from page 226)

plete. Since the paper issues are not sent away for processing as in binding, the library always has a complete file available for use. Both the Colby and Baldwin libraries dispose of the magazines which have been replaced by microfilm.

In comparing notes, Colby and Baldwin agree on the advantages and disadvantages of microfilm except for one item. Colby feels that films are easier to use since one does not have to handle weighty volumes of periodicals. Baldwin considers bound volumes slightly easier to use since the librarian does not have to give instructions in film reader operation and since a page is easier to find than a frame of microfilm. To see the frame-finding problem, one must realize that microfilm is stored on hundred-foot reels which accommodate twelve issues of monthly magazines, and in using microfilm one always starts at the front of the reel. For example, if the November issue is wanted, one must reel through January, February, March, etc., to reach November. The experienced microfilm reader soon learns to "watch for the cover," which is a single page

frame causing a light flick and enabling one to count months while winding film at a rapid rate, and so find the right month with a minimum of time; but frequently the beginning microfilm user complains that it takes him several minutes to find the right frame. However, Baldwin considers this a minor complaint.

One unexpected advantage that came to Baldwin and Colby from their microfilm programs is that both are able to provide microfilm readers for faculty and non-college personnel borrowing or buying microfilm materials in connection with research or graduate study. Colby feels that this has made many off-campus people friends of its library.

The librarians of Baldwin and Colby are pleased with the space and money-saving features of microfilm and consider it an excellent solution to many problems involved in keeping and in using back issues of periodicals, especially in the small library which is limited in space, staff, and funds. Most students are intrigued by microfilm and delight in finding opportunities to use it.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY of Oxford University has announced a gift by Paul Mellon of the personal library of John Locke, English philosopher and scholar. The collection, consisting of 835 printed books and eleven manuscripts, and including works on philosophy, theology, natural science, and medicine, is considered by authorities to be one of the most important extant collections of books of an individual Englishman. Mr. Mellon, son of the late Andrew W. Mellon (former Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to Britain), will retain possession and use of the books during his lifetime. Any microfilm copies required by Oxford will be made and given to the library.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has received the gift of a private collection of almost eight hundred books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and prints by and about Leonardo Da Vinci. The donor is Bern Dibner, bibliophile and engineer of Wilton, Conn., who made the gift from his distinguished collection of materials on the history of science.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LIBRARY is the recipient of eight fifteenth-century volumes on history and theology from Jonas Bikoff, wholesaler and noted New York State rare book collector. The volumes include a 1471 volume of *Luctus Christianorum ex Passione Christi* by Nicolas Jenson of Venice and a first edition of St. Augustine's *City of God* printed by Koberger in 1473.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES have been presented with many of the original drawings and paintings of Arthur Rackham, noted English book illustrator whose illustrations for children's books moved one critic to call him "court painter to King Oberon and Queen Titania." The donors, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol of New York City, made the initial gift to the Rackham collection in 1956, and added sketches and water-color painting in 1957. The recent presentation includes twenty pencil and water-color drawings for costumes used in the stage production of *Hansel and Gretel* in 1933-34, with

Rackham's correspondence with the producer, Sydney Carroll.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has been presented with the papers of Mark Van Doren, Pulitzer Prize poet and professor emeritus of English at Columbia University, who retired last year after thirty-nine years of teaching at Columbia. Included in the vast collection of nearly twenty thousand items are original manuscripts, notes, typescripts, galleys, letters, and annotated printed books. These will be housed in Columbia's Special Collections Library.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been presented with a rare first edition of Henry Fielding's novel, *Joseph Andrews*. The two volumes, published in 1742 by A. Miller, London bookseller, are finely bound in mottled calf with gold tooling and bear the armorial bookplate of a former owner, Laurence Currie, an English collector. The gift, made by three undergraduates—Carol Gittlin, Nancy Rosenthal, and Judith Yusem—is in memory of their roommate, Carolyn J. Rieger of Brooklyn.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has acquired the complete papers of Wyndham Lewis, London painter, writer, and philosopher. Included in the collection are nearly six thousand letters from some of the most eminent literary and artistic figures of the century. The collection contains over eleven hundred of the author's own letters, some written to his mother and grandmother from his school days to his army service in World War I. Available also are many of the Lewis books in the succession of states most prized by scholars: rough notes, first draft, revised typescript, revised galley, revised page proof and, in many instances, first edition. Thousands of pages of manuscript for his wide-ranging lectures and essays are present in the collection.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI has been presented with the personal library of Dr. Phanor James Eder, distinguished international attorney of New York. The collection consists of more than eleven hundred books and bound volumes of rare pamphlets on
(Continued on page 232)

ACRL Meetings

George W. Brown, noted Canadian educator, will typify the binational spirit of the Montreal Conference as ACRL's speaker for its membership meeting, Tuesday evening, June 21. In his talk, "North Americanism: Our Canadian and American Patterns," Dr. Brown will compare the institutions and cultural characteristics of Canada and the United States. Dr. Brown is best known as the editor of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. He is also a professor of history at the University of Toronto.

James S. Coles, president of Bowdoin College, F. Taylor Jones, executive secretary of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and Felix E. Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College and chairman of the ACRL Committee on Standards will speak to the College Libraries Section on "Implementation of ALA Standards for College Libraries" at the University of Montreal, Tuesday afternoon, June 21.

Library standards will be the subject also of the program planned by the Junior College Libraries Section for its meeting, Monday, June 20. Felix Hirsch will speak on

"The New Standards and Their Significance for the 1960's."

"Collecting in the Field of Science" will be the subject of the Rare Books Section's program scheduled for Monday morning, June 20, in the Redpath Library of McGill University. Speakers will include Bern Dibner, engineer and bibliophile from Norwalk, Conn.; Jacob Zeitlin, Los Angeles book dealer; and Richard Pennington, librarian of McGill. The program will be followed by a luncheon in the Redpath Library. The section will hold a "sherry hour" in McGill's Osler Library in the afternoon.

The Subject Specialists Section plans an all-day tour to visit special libraries in Ottawa on Tuesday, June 21. Reservations may be made at the ALA ticket desk in Montreal. The Art Sub-Section of the Subject Specialists Section will have a dinner (followed by a business meeting) on Monday, June 20. As part of the tour to Ottawa this group will make a special visit to the Canadian National Gallery.

A panel discussion of "Standards for School Library Programs" will constitute the pro-

OPEN MEETINGS

ACRL MEMBERSHIP MEETING: Tuesday, June 21, 8:00 P.M. (Windsor Hotel).

Section Meetings:

College Libraries Section: Tuesday, June 21, 2:00 P.M. (University of Montreal).

Junior College Libraries Section: Monday, June 20, 4:30 P.M.

Rare Books Section: Monday, June 20, 10:00 A.M. (McGill University); luncheon 12:30 P.M.; sherry hour 4:00 P.M.

Subject Specialists Section: Tuesday, June 21 (tour to Ottawa).

Art Librarians Sub-Section: Monday, June 20, 6:30 P.M. (dinner followed by business meeting until 10:00 P.M.); Tuesday, June 21 (tour to Ottawa with Subject Specialists Section, including visit to National Gallery, 1:30-4:00 P.M.).

Law and Political Science Sub-Section: Monday, June 20, 8:30 P.M.

Teacher Education Libraries Section: Tuesday, June 21, 4:30 P.M. (University of Montreal).

University Libraries Section: Sunday, June 19, 8:00 P.M.

at Montreal

gram sponsored by the Teacher Education Libraries Section and ALA's American Association of School Librarians at the University of Montreal, Tuesday, June 21. Panelists will include Rachel W. DeAngelo, coordinator of the library education program, Queens College; Frances Breen, librarian, State University Teachers College, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Marion W. Taylor, assistant professor of library science, Chicago Teachers College; Walter S. Wilson, superintendent, Massena (N. Y.) Central Schools; Charlotte M. Coyle, librarian, Osborn High School, Detroit; and Walfred Erickson, director, Eastern Michigan University Li-

brary, Ypsilanti. Dr. Erickson will be moderator of the panel.

The University Libraries Section plans a panel discussion for its meeting Sunday evening, June 19. The topic for the program will be "Storage Libraries and Storage Problems." Ralph H. Hopp, associate director of the University of Minnesota Libraries, Lee Ash, editor and research analyst for Yale University Library's selective book retirement program, and Fred Dimock, head of the circulation department at the University of Michigan Library will each discuss a different aspect of the storage problems of university libraries.

CLOSED MEETINGS

ACRL Committee Meetings:

Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations: Monday, June 20, 8:30 P.M.

Committee to Explore the Relationship Between the Law Library and the General Library of a University: Wednesday, June 22, 8:30 A.M.

Committee on Constitution and Bylaws: Sunday, June 19, 4:30 P.M.

Committee on the Duplicates Exchange Union: Sunday, June 19, 4:30 P.M.

Committee on Grants: Monday, June 20, 4:30 P.M.

Nominating Committee: Tuesday, June 21, 4:30 P.M.

Committee on Organization: Sunday, June 19, 4:30 P.M.; Monday, June 20, 8:30 P.M.

Publications Committee: Monday, June 20, 8:30 P.M.

Committee on Standards: Tuesday, June 21, 4:30 P.M.

State Representatives: Tuesday, June 21, 4:30 P.M.

Section Committee Meetings:

Steering Committee, College Libraries Section: Monday, June 20, 6:30 P.M. (dinner).

Steering Committee, Subject Specialists Section: Monday, June 20, 4:30 P.M.

Committee on Academic Status, University Libraries Section: Tuesday, June 21, 10:00 A.M.

Committee on Research and Development, University Libraries Section: Monday, June 20, 4:30 P.M.; Thursday, June 23, 8:30 A.M.

Steering Committee, University Libraries Section: Tuesday, June 21, 8:30 A.M.

Committee on University Library Surveys, University Libraries Section: Monday, June 20, 8:30 A.M.

Committee on Urban University Libraries, University Libraries Section: Monday, June 20, 12 M. (luncheon, followed by business meeting).

Board of Directors Meetings:

Monday, June 20, 10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, June 21, 10:00 A.M.

Colombia and other Latin American countries. The items span four centuries and embrace history, botany, economics, linguistics, ethnology, archaeology, natural history, art, travel, literature, and biography.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY has received a collection of rare and valuable works on orchids and their culture from the family of the late George C. VanDusen, grain-milling industrialist of Excelsior, Minn. Among the outstanding items is a massive four-volume set of the Imperial Edition of Sander's *Reichenbachia, Orchids Illustrated and Described* (London: 1888-1894).

THE YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has acquired the original field notes of William Clark of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition. The notes, containing many personal observations unknown to historians, have been given to the library by Frederick W. Beinecke of New York City, who purchased them from the owner, Louis Starr of Princeton, N. J. (one of the Hammond heirs). Known as the "Hammond Papers," Clark's notes were originally written before and during his journey up the Missouri River. The documents will be added to the Yale Collection of Western Americana. Photographs of some of the manuscripts are available on request to the Yale University News Bureau.

THE YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has obtained a rare 154-year-old map of the United States through funds given by Yale alumni for the university's collection of unusual maps. The map, drawn for the "geographical amusement" of the "Youth of the United States," is a Parcheesi-like game now valuable to historians because it reveals not only something about early American parlor games, but also some fascinating data about Eastern cities in 1806. Produced by Jacob Johnson, a Philadelphia book dealer and stationer, it is made of hand-laid rag paper backed with cloth and measures 33 x 26 inches.

ALMOST 500,000 PAGES of confidential information from the Japanese military archives have been microfilmed and opened to historians by a group of scholars from Columbia, Georgetown, Harvard, and Yale universities and from the Library of Congress.

The project was financed by the Ford Foundation. Professor C. Martin Wilbur, director of Columbia's East Asian Institute, was project chairman. Documentary information on the Communist movements in China and North Korea fills about 40 per cent of the microfilmed archives. According to Professor Wilbur, the microfilms "should be of tremendous value to historians specializing in East Asia. . . . No historian has had such detailed information on the Japanese army and navy in relation to Japanese politics." Copies of the microfilms of the archives may be purchased from the Library of Congress.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA has presented the University of Maryland Library with a complete set of the histories of twenty-five Chinese dynasties. The set, which includes 934 volumes covering more than three thousand years of Chinese history, was reprinted in Taiwan from the original wood-block-printed edition.

BUILDINGS

THE HAMPSHIRE INTER-LIBRARY CENTER in South Hadley, Mass., announces that it will move from its present quarters in Mount Holyoke's Williston Memorial Library to a special unit in the new University of Massachusetts library addition. The expanding HILC holdings of over fifteen thousand bound volumes and five special collections have reached capacity limits in the center's present location. The new quarters will provide bookstack space for 82,500 periodical volumes, a reading room for twenty to twenty-eight readers, typing facilities for patrons, three microfilm readers, and office room to accommodate double the present staff.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY is planning a "first addition" to its library building at Ames. The general, mechanical, and electrical specifications have been completed by the architects, Brooks-Borg of Des Moines. The addition, measuring 74 by 129 feet, will have five levels for reader service and stack areas. The amount of floor space for library purposes will be about 75 per cent of that in the present building. Essential facts and illustrations showing the elevation and a cross section of the building and the site plan are given in the February 24, 1960 issue of *The Library at Iowa State*.

THE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE Board of Trustees has announced that a new library to cost about \$1,800,000 is one of the primary goals of its long-term development program. A fund-raising campaign for this purpose will begin this year. The campaign committee is headed by Mr. Joseph A. Grazier of New York City, president of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, and Mr. Edward A. Jesser, Jr. of Ridgewood, N. J., president of the Peoples Trust Company of Hackensack. Plans for the new library call for a building that will seat approximately 450 readers and house 300,000 volumes.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN may well be proud of the new three-story addition to its Fant Memorial Library. More reading and reference rooms have increased the research and study area, cataloging facilities have been enlarged, space for books has been doubled, and a microfilm room and conference room have been added. One of the outstanding features is the Culbertson Room, named in honor of Beulah Culbertson, librarian for almost fifty years. The room contains MSCW's collection of archives and books by Mississippi authors.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY recently dedicated its new Tanner Memorial Library which was given to Stanford by Professor and Mrs. Obert C. Tanner in memory of their three sons. Dr. Tanner served briefly as acting chaplain at Stanford in 1945 and was a member of the philosophy department faculty from 1940 to 1945. At present he is a professor of philosophy at the University of Utah. The library accommodates about thirty students and will eventually contain 4,000 volumes.

THE ROSCOE L. WEST LIBRARY at Trenton State College will be remodeled under the college bond issue passed by the voters of New Jersey last November. The sum of \$200,000 has been set aside for enlargement of the reading and stack facilities. It is expected that the seating capacity of the library will be doubled and that new shelf space will be secured to accommodate a collection of about 160,000 volumes. Work on the remodeling is to begin in the summer or fall of 1960. The library has also recently benefited from the introduction of the most mod-

ern lighting facilities, for which the State of New Jersey allocated necessary funds about a year ago.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis., has announced the construction of a \$1,200,000 library building as the first objective of its multimillion dollar development program. Tentative plans call for a building with a book capacity of 350,000 volumes. It will include such features as an audio-visual center, faculty study areas, seminars, a map library, and classrooms for the library science department. It is expected that the new library will be completed not later than the fall of 1962.

MEETINGS

A CONFERENCE on area studies and the college library was held at the Brooklyn College Library in April. The topics included the nature and extent of publishing in a small country and in a large country, the museum as a resource for area studies, mutual appreciation of East-West values, sources of area studies materials, cataloging and servicing area studies materials, and a bibliography of non-Western civilizations. Illustrative exhibits were on display in the library. Through a grant-in-aid made by the Carnegie Foundation of New York, the Brooklyn College Area Studies Committee assisted in promoting the conference.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY held its second annual Congress for Librarians at the university campus in Jamaica, N. Y., in February. Over eight hundred persons attended. Verner W. Clapp, president of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., delivered the keynote speech, and Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, president of ALA, gave the luncheon address. The day-long program included eleven concurrent panel sessions, staffed by library experts, and a series of exhibits by firms related to the world of books. Rev. Joseph E. Hogan, c.m., executive vice president of St. John's, presided over the program, and Helen R. Blank, chairman of the department of library science, acted as chairman.

PUBLICATIONS

THE THIRD DECENNIAL INDEX OF *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, a monumental work reflecting the acceler-

ated program of acoustical research in the past decade, will be published late this summer. It will contain the following sections: (1) author and subject indexes to papers published in the JASA 1949-1958 inclusive; (2) author and subject indexes to contemporary papers on acoustics published in many other journals and listed in the JASA 1949-1958; and (3) inventor, subject, and numerical indexes to acoustical patents reviewed in the JASA 1949-1958. There will be only one printing of this 1,100-page index. Inquiries concerning price and other information should be addressed to the Acoustical Society of America, 335 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

ALTHOUGH IT IS CONCERNED specifically with influences on school and public librarians, all librarians will find rewarding an examination of *The Climate of Book Selection*, a collection of papers presented at a symposium at the University of California in 1958 and brought together into a volume by J. Periam Danton (Berkeley: University of California School of Librarianship, 1959, 98p.). Among the contributors to the volume are James D. Hart, Max Lerner, John W. Albig, Norton E. Long, Ralph W. Tyler, Harold D. Lasswell, Fredric J. Mosher, Marjorie Fiske, and Talcott Parsons. The place of the library in society, the relations of librarians to individuals and to groups, censorship, and special problems in California are among the topics treated.

The Folger Library: A Decade of Growth, 1950-1960 (49p., illus., 1960), is an exciting story of the expansion of the great library of Shakespeare and related materials. "The development of a vision caught by Henry Clay Folger when a student at Amherst College in the 1870's," the Folger Library has grown in collections, services, use, and space during the decade of the report.

THE FOURTH NUMBER of the National Science Foundation series, *Scientific Information Activities of Federal Agencies*, is devoted to the United States Government Printing Office. The seven-page report (NSF 60-9, March 1960) offers a concise summary of the types of publication available from GPO and information about their availability. Copies may be obtained from the

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

A SEVENTY PAGE REPORT, *Deterioration of Book Stock, Causes and Remedies*, describes two phases of an investigation conducted by W. J. Barrow, document restorer at the Virginia State Library, which were previously reported in less detail. Randolph W. Church, Virginia State Librarian, edited the report. The studies were made under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. The first phase of the investigation involved the testing of 500 non-fiction books published between 1900 and 1949. The second phase consisted in the experimental development of a method for checking the high rate of deterioration in published books. The subsequent investigation, still in progress, is concerned with developing a stable book paper with a low rate of deterioration, yet practical for commercial use.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S *Catalog of African Government Documents and African Area Index* (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 112p., \$18.00) is an author catalog of monographs and serials, but it does not include serial holdings. The main entries include tracings for variant titles and personal names. There are about two thousand titles covering all areas of Africa, with entries verified by the Library of Congress (if possible). The usefulness of this list lies in its bringing into one list identification of materials not easily available elsewhere. The African Area Index in the same volume is an alphabetical list of all material on Africa in the Boston University collection.

Index to the Classed Catalog of the Boston University Library, based on the Library of Congress Classification (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1,000p. \$49.50) is an alphabetical relative index on about twenty thousand cards of subjects with their corresponding Library of Congress classification numbers as interpreted at Boston University in its development of its classed catalog. The index covers all the major areas of knowledge to a limited extent, and is more detailed in the humanities, pure sciences, communication arts, nursing, and social welfare fields. The subject terms and classification numbers reflect current usage up to June 1, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION has published *The IBM Circulation Control System at Brooklyn College Library* by Henry Birnbaum, chief circulation librarian at Brooklyn College. The system uses IBM transaction cards and IBM call cards to permit mechanical filing and withdrawing of call cards from the circulation loan file. Copies of this manual are available at local IBM sales offices.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY issued by the Library of Congress under the title *Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-1958* reflects rapidly growing Soviet interest in Latin America and considerable curiosity about the USSR in the minds of many Latin Americans. The bibliography was compiled by Leo A. Okinshovich and Cecilia J. Gorokhoff and edited by Nathan A. Haverstock. A limited number of copies are available from the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Good Reading, the descriptive general bibliography that has befriended librarians and educators for the past twenty-five years, has just been published in the most complete and thorough revision of its history, appearing both in a Mentor paperback edition from New American Library and, for the first time since 1948, in a clothbound edition from R. R. Bowker Company.

The new 1960 edition of *Good Reading* combines the forces of thirty-six of today's leading educators who have selected and described over two thousand of the world's most significant books, both hardcover and paperback. All periods and fields of study are covered, including poetry, drama, biography, history, fine arts, politics, sociology, the sciences, psychology, the classics, etc., with each booklist prefaced by a discussion of the period of subject at hand. Prepared by the Committee on College Reading, each chapter is under the editorship of one scholar, with the over-all editorial responsibility in the hands of J. Sherwood Weber, professor of humanities and chairman of the department of English at Pratt Institute. The Mentor paperback edition costs 75 cents; the clothbound edition, \$4.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS has published the results of a bibliographical research en-

titled *Alcohol Education for the Layman*. The authors are Margaret E. Monroe and Jean Stewart, who conducted their research at the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers. Both research and publication were underwritten by the United States Brewers Foundation. In commenting on the scope and purpose of the bibliography, the authors note that the criteria for the selection of materials were "sound authority in the field of alcohol education, competent and honest communication of the information in a form useful to the layman, and an important contribution to an area of alcohol education. Equally careful evaluation was made of the materials rejected as of those selected." Copies of the book may be procured directly from the Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J.

A CATALOG OF REPRESENTATIVE WORKS by living composers who are residents of Illinois, with brief biographical sketches and list of publishers, is available free as long as supplies last. Address requests to the compiler, Will Gay Bottje, Department of Music, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.

A Union List of Publications in Opaque Microforms (New York: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., \$7.50), listing nearly all the microcards published through December 1958, is now available. This is a compilation of American publishers' listings of microprint reproductions, some thirty-two hundred items of twenty-three publishers. Entries are alphabetical by author or genealogy or series and supplemented by an index of authors, co-authors, and subjects. The present volume is the first in a projected series that will keep the list up to date as new material is published and revisions become necessary.

THE PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY of Saint Louis University is holding an exhibit of paintings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Morton D. May of St. Louis until July 4. All available wall space on the second and third floors of the new building has been utilized to display the 117 canvases in the collection. Keynoting the show are forty-eight canvases by Max Beckmann. Other outstanding German expressionistic paintings are represented in pictures by Ernst Kirchner, Oskar Kokoschka, Otto Mueller, and Emil Nolde. Colored reproductions of some of

the paintings and an article caption "Rough Stuff in the Library" appeared in the March 14 issue of *Time*. On sale at the library is a catalog containing black and white reproductions of each of the paintings in the exhibit.

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION has available for loan to professional and academic groups an exhibit on foreign science literature. The exhibit is designed to acquaint United States scientists and technologists with what is currently being translated into English from the Russian scientific literature and where these translations may be obtained. All requests and inquiries regarding the exhibit, shipping arrangements, etc., should be addressed to office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

An Appraisal of Favorability in Current Book Reviewing is the title of No. 57 of the *Occasional Papers* published by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science. The paper, written by Guy A. Marco, library of Amundsen Junior College, Chicago, attempts to measure favorability in the book reviewing scene as a whole, and particularly in regard to individuals, by means of aggregate figures and a simple statistical index. Copies are available without charge upon request to the Editor, *Occasional Papers*, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, Urbana, Ill.

Copies of the *Arizona State University Library: Report of a Survey of the Library*, by Richard Harwell and Everett T. Moore (Chicago: 1959), are available for purchase from the ACRL office at \$2.00 a copy. The supply is limited, and the report will not be reprinted.

Laws of the Creek Nation, edited by Antonio J. Waring with a foreword by W. P. Kellam, is the first number of the University of Georgia Libraries series *Miscellanea Publications*. The series is being published by the University of Georgia Press and will contain both source materials and reprints of rare items in the libraries' collections.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES has received a grant of \$11,550 from the

Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D. C., for a study of the bibliographical control of microforms. The study will be conducted by Wesley Simonton, assistant professor of library science, University of Minnesota. He will be aided by an advisory committee, including Herman H. Fussler, director of libraries, University of Chicago; Stanley Pargellis, director, The Newberry Library, Chicago; and George A. Schwegmann, chief, Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress. The study is expected to be completed in mid-September 1960 and a report will be published.

BROWN UNIVERSITY has received a grant of \$24,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D. C., for a study of ways to improve school library services in Rhode Island through coordination of university, community, and school libraries. The study will be under the general supervision of Professor Elmer R. Smith, chairman of the Department of Education at Brown University. At the conclusion of the study a report will be published which should be of assistance to other metropolitan areas.

ELEANOR LOUISE NICHOLS has been awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies to further her work on a biography of Thomas Love Peacock. She has resigned as librarian of the Carl H. Pforzheimer Library and will spend the remainder of the year in England.

RECENT ALA REPRESENTATIVES at collegiate ceremonies were WILLIAM H. JESSE, director of libraries, University of Tennessee, at the inauguration of LeRoy Albert Marin as president of the University of Chattanooga, March 18; HOWARD ROVELSTAD, director of libraries, University of Maryland, at the inauguration of Charles B. Hirsch as president of Washington Missionary College, Washington, D. C., March 23; H. DEAN STALLINGS, librarian, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, at the inauguration of John J. Neumaier as president of Moorhead State Teachers College, Moorhead, Minn., March 25; and JOHN F. HARVEY, director of libraries, Drexel Institute of Technology, at the inauguration of Clarence Moll as president of Pennsylvania Military College, April 30.

Personnel

DAVID E. KASER has resigned as assistant director for technical services at Washington University to accept appointment as di-



David E. Kaser

rectors of the Joint University Libraries and professor of library science in Vanderbilt University, George Peabody College for Teachers, and Scarritt College for Christian Workers. He will assume his new duties on July 1.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Kaser graduated from Houghton College in 1949. He received an M.A. in English from the University of Notre Dame in 1950. Going on to the University of Michigan for his professional training, he was awarded an A.M.L.S. degree in 1952 and a Ph.D. in 1956.

Beginning as a student assistant in college, Mr. Kaser has had varied experience in academic libraries. During his years in Ann Arbor he held half-time positions in the order division of the University of Michigan Library. From 1952 to 1954 he was periodical service librarian at Ball State Teachers College. In 1956 he became chief of acquisitions at Washington University, and in 1959 he was made assistant director for technical services.

Among his responsibilities at Washington University have been the supervision of a special book-buying project involving the expenditure of \$150,000 for research material in the humanities and social sciences and the inauguration of a cooperative acquisitions program among the large libraries in St. Louis.

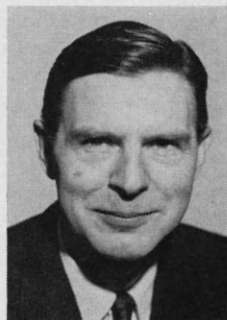
Along with his professional duties Mr. Kaser has maintained an active interest in research and publication. His study of Messrs. Carey & Lea of Philadelphia, based on his doctoral dissertation at Michigan, was published in 1957 by the University of Pennsylvania Press. His edition of the cost books of this publishing firm is ready for the press.

In 1958 *Washington University Manuscripts; a Descriptive Guide*, edited by Mr. and Mrs. Kaser, was issued by Washington University in its Library Studies Series. Mr. Kaser is now at work on a book about the pioneer Irish-American journalist, Joseph Charles. Under a grant from the American Philological Society he will spend several weeks in Ireland this spring gathering material in the National Library.

In his scholarly interests, his administrative ability, his pleasing personality, and his enthusiasm for librarianship Mr. Kaser possesses an unusual combination of talents which fit him well for the important position he will assume in Nashville.

MARION A. MILCZEWSKI becomes director of libraries at the University of Washington in Seattle in July. Before joining the General Library staff at

the University of California at Berkeley as assistant librarian in 1949 he had been director of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey for two years. From 1943-1947 he was assistant to the director of ALA's International Relations Office in Washing-



Marion A. Milczewski

ton and during the next two years its director. Prior to that he had served ALA variously in connection with its "Books for Latin America" program and as assistant to Carl Milam, ALA's executive secretary. Immediately following his graduation from the University of Illinois Library School he was library intern in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

This varied experience was promptly exploited and enlarged upon his arrival at Berkeley as John Mackenzie Cory left for New York Public Library. In the succeeding years Mr. Milczewski weathered the shifts of duty occasioned by the arrivals and departures of colleagues: Douglas Bryant to Har-

vard, Frances B. Jenkins to Illinois, Jean McFarland to Reed (later to Vassar), and Melvin Voigt to Kansas State University. This was a time at the University of California characterized by rapid growth and change. Mr. Milczewski participated in all aspects of this history: at various times he was in charge of personnel and budget, he sat on uncounted committees to plan buildings containing library space, and he advised on the library's collections. His Latin American interest continued through his association with the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials and is currently expressed in membership in the Research Committee of the Center for Latin American Studies in the Berkeley Institute of International Studies. Mr. Milczewski's sympathetic interest in foreign library development and librarians has broadened through contact with the many visitors from foreign libraries who flow annually through the Berkeley campus. Reversing this role, he and his family spent 1954-55 in England on a Fulbright grant where he studied British university library administration.

He now goes to a vigorous, expanding university in the Northwest where much of the institutional history with which he has been associated at Berkeley will be repeated—repeated, that is, with the kind of vari-

ations which makes big game hunting, politics, and library management exciting and hazardous. *Donald Coney, University of California, Berkeley.*

RAY WILLIAM FRANTZ, JR. will become assistant director of public services of The Ohio State University Libraries on July 1, succeeding David Wilder. Both his master's degree in library science and his Ph.D. in English were taken at the University of Illinois (see sketch in April 1955 *CRL*) while he gained experience in the library and in teaching freshman English.

Appointed librarian of the University of Richmond in January of 1955, Dr. Franz' first duty involved interior planning of the new Boatwright Memorial Library and the transfer of equipment and books into the new facility. He subsequently reorganized library services at Richmond. A member of Beta Phi Mu, he has a scholarly interest in and appreciation of graduate education and research.

His duties at Ohio State will include the coordination of reader services on a campus-wide basis, further implementation of the recently adopted concept of area libraries, and the planning of improved library facilities for undergraduate students.—*Lewis C. Branscomb.*

Appointments

ROBERT FINLEY DELANEY, formerly instructor in the library science department, Catholic University of America, is now counselor for public and cultural affairs of the United States Embassy in San Salvador.

BOGDON DERESIEWICZ is now on the cataloging staff of the Olin Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

DAVID K. EASTON, formerly associate librarian of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago, is now librarian of the Research Library, Armco Steel Company, Middletown, Ohio.

PHILIP H. ENNIS has been appointed as assistant professor in the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. Though Mr. Ennis is not a professional librarian, he will bring to his teaching a new approach to library problems from a strong background of experience in social science research.

BARBARA A. GATES, formerly head of technical services, Public Library of Brookline, Mass., is now catalog librarian, Chenery Library, Boston University.

ANTHONY F. HALL has joined the library staff at UCLA.

DAVID W. HERON, assistant director of Stanford University Libraries, has been named special library adviser to the University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, under the terms of a Rockefeller Foundation grant administered by Michigan State University. Mr. Heron will be on leave from Stanford during the eighteen months to two years he will spend at the University of Ryukyus. He leaves for Okinawa this July.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHINSON, formerly librarian, Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore., is now librarian of the newly established industrial reference library of the Pacific Power and Light Company, Portland, Ore.

CARLETON KENYON, formerly head of the catalog division of the Los Angeles County Law Library, is now law librarian, California State Library.

TAD G. KUMATZ, formerly of Hofstra College, is now head of circulation, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REV. JOVIAN LANG, O.F.M., has been appointed librarian of Quincy College, Quincy, Ill.

CONSTANCE E. LEE, formerly supervising reference librarian, California State Library, is now chief of reader services.

WILLIAM F. LINDGREN, formerly catalog librarian, University of Arizona, is now head catalog librarian Colorado State University, Fort Collins.

LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL has been named dean of UCLA's new School of Library Serv-

ice. Dr. Powell earned his A.B. degree at Occidental College and his doctorate in letters at the University of Dijon, France. His library degree was earned at the University of California, Berkeley. He has been at UCLA since 1938, and head librarian since 1943. Occidental College conferred upon him the honorary Litt. D. in 1955. The new school, temporarily located in the UCLA Library and scheduled to get under way next September, will offer a one-year program leading to the degree Master of Library Science. It will enroll fifty students in the initial class.

NAOMI ROBBINS, formerly reference assistant at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., is now head of the science reference department.

LOUIS SHORES, dean of the Library School of Florida State University will take a year's leave of absence from the University to serve as editor-in-chief of Collier's Encyclopedia.

MELVILLE R. SPENCE, formerly acquisitions librarian, University of Oklahoma Library, is now assistant director in charge of public services and assistant professor in the School of Library Science.

ALVA W. STEWART has been appointed chief librarian at the newly established Methodist College in Fayetteville, N. C.

HELEN Y. YOUGH, formerly librarian of the State Teachers College Library at Frostburg, Md., is now librarian of the Textile Museum Library, Washington, D. C.

Retirements

KATHARINE P. CARNES retired on 1 September 1959 as librarian of the Candler Memorial Library, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

JAMES G. HODGSON resigned on April 8, 1960 as chief of the library branch, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago.

MRS. MAGDALENE FREYDER HODGSON retired on February 29, 1960 as librarian of the American Medical Association. Mrs. Hodgson was also editor of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*.

BEULAH MUMM has retired as chief of reader services after forty-seven years of service with the California State Library.

Necrology

CHARLES HARVEY BROWN, librarian emeritus of the Iowa State University, died on January 19, 1959. Dr. Brown contributed as much as any other single individual to creating the present form and function of ACRL. At the same time, however, few modern university librarians had the same broad view of the basic needs of all aspects of librarianship.

Dr. Brown's depth of perception into library problems arose in part from his belief in the humane, book-centered tradition of librarianship, in part from a rich professional experience prior to coming to Ames in 1922. He started his career as assistant librarian at his alma mater, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1897, the year in which he won his baccalaureate degree. Two years later he received a master's degree from Wesleyan; and in 1937 he was awarded the honorary Litt.D. In 1901 he was graduated from the old New York States Library School in Albany. From 1901 to 1903 he was at the Library of Congress during the exciting early years of the Putnam administration. Again he had the experience of being with a library in its formative years when he served under Dr. Clement W. Andrews at the Crerar from 1903 to 1909. At the Brooklyn Public Library as assistant from 1909 to 1919, he was in the midst of an institution that was almost the prototype of the public library, and from 1919 to 1922 he had a taste of the federal library service with the United States Navy.

When Dr. Brown went to Iowa State in 1922 he found an institution whose collections were far from the distinguished but practical scientific collection that existed at Iowa State upon his retirement in 1946. He

brought to Iowa State's library the scholarship and bibliographical insight urgently needed by a vigorous and creative scientific institution. At the same time he made the Iowa State College Library a vital force in the state through active coordination with state library activities, a pioneering use of the college radio, an effective program for training undergraduates (and graduates!) in the use of the library, and imaginative service to agricultural extension.

Charles Brown did not fade away after his retirement. His service to the Far East, to the incipient research collections in the South, and as a visiting professor at Illinois helped to distinguish the generation of Lydenbergs, Wheelers, and Bays who had some of their most creative years in their chosen aspects of librarianship in the period after retirement.

For the benefit of new members of the profession who do not remember Dr. Brown's memorable presidency of ALA in 1941-42, this fact should be recorded here; but long-time observers of ALA activity could never visualize our national organization in its present form if we had never had the benefit of Charles Brown's leadership.

Finally, Charles Brown's perceptive knowledge of men enabled him to pick for his staff and develop at Ames some of the outstanding leaders of American librarianship, men such as Ralph Dunbar, Robert W. Orr, and Eugene H. Wilson, all of whom were assistant librarians at Iowa State at one time or another. These men and dozens of others of us who worked at Ames during the Brown administration will never forget our chief and the solid foundation he helped lay for our professional careers.—*Lawrence S. Thompson.*

CORRECTION: The author of "Infernal Machines" (*CRL*, XXI (1960), 148) is Earl Farley, assistant head of the preparations department, University of Kansas Library.

The Role of a Bibliographer in a Japanese Collection

By YUKIHISA SUZUKI

THE WORK OF A BIBLIOGRAPHER in a research library of approximately 110,000 Japanese volumes¹ is both diversified and challenging. Essentially, his job is to acquire most effectively the books and other materials needed, or expected to be needed, for instructional and research purposes in Japanese studies. Perhaps in the routine phases of his work—for example, checking, keeping desiderata files, and processing orders—his work may not differ drastically from that of a bibliographer in other collections. However, as may be imagined, various factors involved in acquiring Japanese materials present many problems. The bibliographer is handling materials published in one of the most complicated of languages and he is dealing with native dealers. Moreover, the business customs of the United States and those of Japan vary widely. For the verification and examination of materials selected, the librarian has to rely on a special kind of bibliographical material, and, at the same time, he suffers from the lack of many types of bibliographical tools established for Western-language publications.

Perhaps what makes a Japanese bibliographer's role different from that of his counterpart in a library concerned with Western languages is that he has to take more initiative in selecting materials. In consultation with the head of

Mr. Suzuki is Japanese Bibliographer in the East Asiatic Library, University of California, Berkeley.

the collection he selects about 80 per cent of the Japanese books annually acquired. Rather than merely receiving orders and checking on the requested items, he has to go into the market and hunt for the materials which, in his judgment, will be necessary or useful for research in Japanese studies. In the East Asiatic Library, coverage is sought in all the intellectual fields, especially in the social sciences, bibliography, language and literature, and the arts. All the publications of presumed research value are sought and studied as much as possible before final orders are placed.

The first major hurdle the Japanese bibliographer faces in his work is the enormous number of monographs and periodicals published each year in Japan. In 1956 the number of monographs published was 24,541, of which 14,983 were new titles. In 1957 the number of monographs published reached a record of 25,299, of which 14,026 were new titles. The number for 1958 showed a slight decrease; but, still, with 24,983 titles, of which 14,258 were new, Japan surpassed Great Britain, which published 22,143, and the United States, which published 13,462 books in the same year. Thus in terms of quantity Japan is really the world's leading publishing country. Table 1 shows the distribution by subject of monographic titles published in Japan during the nine-year period 1950-1958.

¹For a description of the collection see: Elizabeth Huff, "Far Eastern Collection in the East Asiatic Library of the University of California," *Far Eastern Quarterly*, XIV (1955), 443-46. Also, for a general survey of the Oriental collections in the United States see: G. Raymond Nunn and Tsuen-Hsueh Tsien, "Far Eastern Resources in American Libraries," *The Library Quarterly*, XXIX (1959), 27-42.

The author is very grateful to Dr. Elizabeth Huff for her encouragement and special assistance in preparing this article. Gratitude is also due to Mr. Marion A. Milczewski and Mr. Everett T. Moore for valuable suggestions.

TABLE 1
SUBJECT DISTRIBUTION OF MONOGRAPHS PUBLISHED IN JAPAN, 1950-1958*

SUBJECT	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
General.....	87	182	256	316	273	405	423	357	395
Philosophy.....	731	814	820	938	879	1,004	1,099	1,028	1,043
History.....	308	465	546	671	708	866	986	995	1,103
Social Sciences...	2,242	2,344	2,435	2,702	2,457	2,592	2,962	3,132	3,313
Natural Sciences...	904	1,202	1,383	1,795	1,397	1,327	1,481	1,474	1,495
Engineering.....	857	1,193	1,349	1,627	1,373	1,468	1,654	1,699	1,721
Industry.....	603	749	826	1,091	776	900	1,079	1,165	1,225
Art.....	783	842	1,002	999	996	1,127	1,344	1,313	1,182
Language.....	549	580	557	694	646	703	791	921	902
Literature.....	2,770	3,754	4,017	4,798	4,836	5,815	6,356	6,128	6,155
Children's Books...	1,408	1,388				3,260	3,551	4,042	3,397
Study Guides....	1,767	2,023	4,115†	4,662†	5,496†	2,186	2,815	3,045	3,052
Total.....	13,009	15,536	17,306	20,293	19,837	21,653	24,541	25,299	24,983

* Based on the statistics in *Shuppan nyusu*, No. 447, (May 1, 1959), p. 2. The classification of the publications is according to the Nippon Decimal System.

† This figure represents the totals for Children's Books and Study Guides.

It will be evident that it is not an easy task to select out of so many titles the materials to support local teaching and research in the culture of Japan and to maintain an over-all, balanced collection. A second handicap the bibliographer faces is distance from his dealers and publishers. He has to deal with Japanese bookmen over six thousand miles away, and this involves much time and careful effort. Any mistake by either party introduces extra expense.

One way to maintain close connection with the dealers is to exchange correspondence in the Japanese language. No matter how anxious they may be to do business with a foreign institution, if they have to carry out business in a foreign language, not only will it discourage them, but, even if they wish to carry it out for a long duration, it will hamper their efficiency. Orders may be written or typed in romanized transcription, but the titles should be accompanied with characters. The romanized transcription without the characters is very often not intelligible to the Japanese. They cannot, nor can we at times, decipher all romanized transcriptions. Likewise, no American book dealer would be able to handle an

order if a Japanese sent the orders for English titles in the Japanese *katakana* transcription. If the dealers can write letters in their native language, they also may be able to help the bibliographer on some intricate bibliographical questions.

The bibliographer has to utilize every possible source of information, in such materials as are available, regarding the contents and value of the publications to be acquired. What, then, are the most ready sources for information on current publication? Probably the *Shuppan nyusu* [The Publication News]—quite similar to the *Publishers' Weekly*—which is published three times a month, will give the best picture of current Japanese publications. The journal is indexed semiannually. If the library is to circulate any book lists among the faculty for their selections of current Japanese publications, this will be the best choice. Since the Japanese collection is primarily for the faculty and graduate students in Japanese studies, it is extremely important to provide some sort of mechanism to show a reflection of academic interests. Circulating publishers' journals or dealers' catalogs is recommended. The

bibliographer should not overwhelm the faculty with too many lists. No matter how slow circulation of the lists among the faculty may be, it gives a useful channel for understanding where their current interest and research is centered. Of course, there are various kinds of recommendations; some reflecting research needs and others only general interest.

Another useful source for new Japanese publications is the *Nōhon shūhō—Kokunai shuppanbutsu mokuroku* [Weekly List of Newly Deposited Titles; Catalog of Publications Issued Inside Japan]. It is published weekly by the National Diet Library of Japan, and the items listed are arranged according to the Japan Decimal System; publications published a few years before are often listed. The publications listed in the weekly issues are not the only ones for sale; also available are numerous government, institutional, society, and privately printed publications. For each title brief descriptive information is given. This is a valuable source for identifying what is currently being published, but it also sometimes proves to be a source of frustration, since some of the governmental and institutional publications may not be purchased even with the persistent efforts of capable dealers. Through the *Seifu kan-kōbutsu mokuroku*, a monthly journal of Japanese government publications, the bibliographer learns the titles of the various monographs being published by governmental agencies. It is not easy to acquire some of them, and the bibliographer may have to try all possible means for acquisition, such as writing directly to the governmental offices, asking the National Diet Library for its assistance, or writing to dealers. The same thing applies to institutional and society publications.

For critical and descriptive reviews of new titles, the *Nihon dokusho shimbun* and the *Tosho shimbun*, both weekly newspapers of book reviews and articles, are indispensable. The reviews

are enlightening, and the bibliographer is also given information on the publishing business in Japan. One feature which is sometimes quite useful is the occasional listing of books in certain fields which the editors consider to be fundamental and important. For new books there are also such dealers' journals as the *Nippan tsūshin* and the *Shinkan nyūsu*, published by two leading jobbers in Tokyo, the Nippon Shuppan Hambai Kabushiki Kaisha and the Tōkyō Shuppan Hambai Kabushiki Kaisha respectively, but they usually add very little to the information included in the *Shuppan nyūsu*. The *Shuppan nenkan* [Publication Yearbook], which is published about July of each year, can be used effectively to see whether or not there has been any serious omission in the selection of publications in the previous year, and it is an indispensable source of information on the Japanese publishing business in general. In addition, the bibliographer receives numerous brochures from dealers and publishers.

If the bibliographer is charged with the responsibility of selecting materials on his own initiative, he has to be familiar with contemporary trends in the fields in which he is to make the book selection. It is not possible to read all the journals in the social sciences, but by skimming through some of the journals in the various fields, such as the *Rekishigaku kenkyū* [The Journal of Historical Studies], the *Kokka Gakkai zasshi* [The Journal of the Association of Political and Social Sciences], the *Ajiya kenkyū* [Asiatic Studies], the *Bungaku* [Literature], the *Shigaku zasshi* [The Historical Journal of Japan], the *Shakaigaku hyōron* [Japanese Sociological Review], the *Hitotsubashi ronsō* [The Hitotsubashi Review], and the *Tōyōshi kenkyū* [The Journal of Oriental Researches], he can build up his knowledge on current studies and gain what may be called "enlightened intuition" in book selection. If the bibliographer has to select books for

the library, the work is a challenge to his knowledge of intellectual activities. Many academic journals print book reviews by scholars and report news and notices in the respective fields, and some of them annually print extensive articles surveying the academic accomplishment in the previous year. That provides the bibliographer with a way to review his selection during these years. The sooner he discovers an omission and fills in a gap, the better.

If the bibliographer can also act as official host, or if he has at least a chance to meet Japanese visitors, the opportunity can be well used as a source of getting first-hand information on Japanese publications, both old and new. Meeting foreign visitors provides a wonderful opportunity to show the "sparks" of American librarianship in action and the fine collection of materials the visitors' country has produced, but the bibliographer will also have a chance to ask for professional evaluation on certain publications, trends in special fields, or suggestions for improvement of the collection. Rather than being overwhelmed with the explanation of the size, history, service, characteristics, special features, or budget of the library, the visitors will appreciate such gestures of friendliness and humility. In order to let them appreciate fully what they see, they have first to be made to feel at home in the library, and asking them about materials in their respective fields may serve the purpose. It will also give the bibliographer a chance to thank them cordially for the materials the library has received by exchange, if such an arrangement is already set up, or to ask their cooperation in the future for the development and improvement of the collection. If an exchange arrangement has not been set up, it will give a good chance to investigate the possibility of opening one on a mutually satisfactory basis.

In regard to old books, the bibliographer has to rely on two means; one is

checking in the dealers' catalogs and the other is sending out a search list. Big dealers in Tokyo, such as the Isseidō, the Inoue Shoten, the Rinrōkaku, the Kyōkutō Shoten(also called the Far Eastern Book-sellers), the Gannandō Shoten, the Bunsei Shoin, the Japan Publications Trading Company, and some of the dealers in Kyoto area, such as the Ibundō and the Rinsen Shoten, regularly issue catalogs of both current imprints and old, used books. Some of them voluntarily send catalogs of dealers with whom they are on friendly terms and offer the service of procuring the materials listed in these catalogs. They usually send them to the library by air mail. A dealer once mentioned that it is practically impossible to acquire important and interesting items two weeks after the catalogs are issued. This is a very serious handicap for any oriental collection outside of Japan, since it takes about four days, even if the catalogs are mailed immediately after they are printed, to reach most of the oriental collections. Probably it will take another three or four days, unless the items selected are extremely important and urgently sought after, before the bibliographer or his assistants can finish checking and prepare the order forms. Another several days will be spent before they go through the ordering process, and it will take three or four days for the orders to cross the sea. Of course, in case exceptionally important and interesting items turn up, special measures, such as sending the order by cablegram, should be taken. Nevertheless, the distance and the time involved in processing orders are serious handicaps. It also seems to be a well established "secret" practice among the dealers to distribute their catalogs among their special patrons some time before they are sent to other, ordinary customers.

In order to meet these handicaps and also to operate library acquisition not merely on the basis of availability of

materials but also on the basis of need, search lists are sent to some of the dealers who show willingness to go to the trouble of locating wanted materials for the library and whose satisfactory results substantiate their enthusiasm. Some librarians may fear that this practice of sending a search list for needed books to dealers would make them charge more for a wanted title. If the value of the wanted item is high, and if there is an urgent demand for it, it may be worth spending a few extra dollars. The bibliographer should have some knowledge of the comparative difficulty of acquiring certain items, and if a dealer has to make a special effort to get the needed materials he certainly deserves extra *yen*, so long as the prices remain within reasonable limits. Furthermore, in order to prevent any malpractice on the part of dealers, the bibliographer can warn them beforehand that whether or not the library purchases, the decisions will depend on the fairness of the prices quoted. He may ask them to send the quotations first and hold the materials until they receive a firm order.

To prearrange "blanket" orders with dealers is not advisable. In a research library on a limited acquisition fund, the bibliographer has to be selective and has to take the initiative. In view of the many publications issued each year, the practice of "blanket" orders with commercial dealers can be wasteful. The same criticism can be made of having an agent abroad. Unless the person designated as agent is thoroughly familiar with the nature of the collection and the acquisition policy, the materials he purchases can be useless. If the bibliographer keeps good relations with the dealers and enjoys their friendly cooperation, these practices will not be necessary. He can make an informal arrangement with some dealers, so that they will let him know immediately when they obtain materials of possible interest. For this, probably it will help

to orient the dealers gradually to the characteristics, interests, and long range plan of the library. For the proper development of a collection, the bibliographer has to have the cooperation of the dealers. As in the case of any human relationship, sending courteous notes of appreciation for their efforts and findings and words of encouragement for future business transactions will certainly help in keeping the dealers' cooperation.

After a certain length of time and experience with formal orders, the bibliographer becomes familiar with the ability and specialties of each dealer. He will know which dealer is most efficient, for example, in locating search items, in securing governmental and institutional publications, in supplying back issues of journals, in handling special books on the Far East, and so forth. To each dealer accuracy and speed in filling the orders are stressed, since any mistake will be very costly and since, also, one semester has only fifteen weeks, so that if materials are not received quickly some of the research schemes may be upset. Usually the dealers do not have any difficulty in romanizing titles when they list them in the four copies of invoices, although the way some of the dealers misread Japanese titles is appalling.

It all depends on the dealer and the quality and quantity of the publications ordered, but usually it takes about one and a half to two months before the materials arrive. The materials received are checked with the invoices and forwarded to the bindery for accessioning, and the invoices to the main library for payment.

When the bibliographer receives requests from the faculty and knows of their interests, it is often rewarding to make a brief analysis of requests. We may call it a vertical and horizontal analysis: "vertical" meaning a checking on the present state of research in the field, important Japanese publications on the same theme, and the library's col-

lection on the subject; "horizontal" meaning a study of the important publications in related fields. In this way the bibliographer can not only meet the immediate demand but also prepare materials to some extent for future needs. Again, in a specialized research library it is vitally important to keep close contact with the patrons and watch where their interest lies and how it develops, for this is the only way the bibliographer can meet the challenge, both present and future. Probably every library has found some time or another that although some books are ignored for some time, when researchers want them they have to have them immediately. The bibliographer should also be familiar with the contemporary trends in Japan and know who were and are outstanding scholars in the subjects of most moment to the faculty and the graduate students.

The focus of book selection by the

bibliographer is primarily on the materials needed for instructional and research purposes in Japanese studies, but he will need to consider the interests of the whole university community. For example, if the library is located on the West Coast, materials on or by the Japanese immigrants should be seriously considered. He will have to watch constantly for materials to keep some of the collections strong by supplementing with new materials, even if the interest in the collection at the present moment may not seem entirely to justify selection. For example, if the library has a strong collection on some aspect of Japanese literature, it will be quite logical to add new materials to it, even if there is little current interest. The bibliographer should never forget that the library serves the general library system and must keep materials ready to satisfy the interests of the whole community.

Copyright Problems

(Continued from page 222)

Should the number be limited to one in the case of limited editions and very expensive works? Should consideration be given to requiring additional copies for regional libraries, possibly set up as part of a quasi-federal system to provide security to our cultural product as well as to service it? Should a time period be fixed within which deposit must be made; should a penalty be provided for failure to deposit within that time and what should it be? Should deposit in advance of publication be permitted and encouraged?

There are other questions, and tentative answers to questions on the deposit system and on other elements of the copyright registration procedure will undoubtedly create additional questions. I hope I have been able to make clear at least the significant problems which we now have under consideration at the Library of Congress; I hope also that you will take the opportunity afforded by this meeting to express your views regarding the desirable content of the deposit provisions of a revised copyright law.—*Rutherford D. Rogers.*

Review Articles

University Education

Issues in University Education: Essays by Ten American Scholars. Edited by Charles Frankel. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959. xiv, 175p.

In a brief introduction, which apparently is considered to be one of the essays, Paul J. Braisted, president, the Edward W. Hazen Foundation, outlines the genesis of this book. Beginning in 1952, and continuing over a period of seven years, a series of regional conferences for senior Fulbright scholars was organized under the auspices of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, with the aid of the Hazen Foundation and the Department of State. Some 500 visiting scholars and more than 150 American scholars gathered in twelve of these conferences to explore the meaning of the American experience in higher education. Eight representative American scholars were selected to describe aspects of the American university, each contributing his own independent reflections on the facts he describes, with the interests, needs, and criticisms of scholars from abroad fundamentally in mind, and the editor prepared the concluding and summary essay.

The nine essays are: "Universities in the Modern World," by Richard McKeon; "The American University and Changing Philosophies of Education," by Robert Ulich; "Science and the Human Community," by J. Robert Oppenheimer; "The Democratization of Educational Opportunity," by John Hope Franklin; "The Responsibilities and Freedoms of the Scholar," by Robert B. Brode; "The University and the Community," by Irwin T. Sanders; "In Loco Parentis: University Services to Students," by Robert M. Strozier; "The Meeting of Minds and the Making of the Scholar," by Sigmund Neumann; and "Conclusion: Critical Issues in American Higher Education," by Charles Frankel.

The subject matter of the essays by McKeon, Ulich, Oppenheimer, and Neumann is clearly enough indicated by their titles.

These essays are more universal and comparative in their scope than are those by Franklin, Brode, Sanders, and Strozier. The latter concentrate their attention primarily on those features of American colleges and universities which mark them off most sharply from the educational institutions the foreign scholars know at home.

Franklin considers the movement to broaden educational opportunities, particularly for Negroes. Brode is concerned primarily with the responsibilities and freedoms of the scholar as they exist in American institutions. Sanders explains the wide assortment of service bureaus, extension activities, and other seemingly nonacademic functions of the American university in terms of the larger social picture in which these activities have arisen. Strozier, a former dean of students, ponders the question, which apparently is almost universally raised by visitors from abroad, of whether the services offered to students, the extent of these services, and their place in the total educational scene are important, and he arrives at an affirmative conclusion.

This book will serve a useful purpose primarily for the foreign scholar who needs a brief introduction to the American university. Americans interested in the general subject will find the essays interesting as an attempt to provide such an introduction and to make some relation of the distinctive and special problems on the American educational scene to the problems of teachers and scholars whose mission, in the final analysis, is the same as that of scholars anywhere. The person, whether he be American or foreign, who wishes to consider seriously the issues treated in this book must read far beyond its confines. As just one example, the essay by Sanders should lead anyone interested in the service motif of universities to the book, *The Campus and the State*, by M. C. Moos and others, also published in 1959.

The values of the conferences, which led to this book as a by-product, should be obvious. As McKeon states it, "The wandering of scholars should contribute to the formulation of common problems and to the dis-

covery of common truths rather than simply to the satisfaction of curiosity concerning the odd ways other people do things which we do differently or to the confirmation of prejudices and stereotypes concerning alien errors, illusions, and depravities."—Eugene H. Wilson, *University of Colorado*.

The New Ulrich

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory; a Classified Guide to a Selected List of Current Periodicals, Foreign and Domestic. 9th ed. Edited by Eileen C. Graves. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1959. 825p. \$22.50.

The appearance of a new edition of *Ulrich's* is always a welcome event. Its tremendous fund of information, up-to-date, difficult to find elsewhere, handily arranged and packaged, is a basic reference work for every library, large and small. The ninth edition has some new features, and has expanded some old features that add even more to *Ulrich's* usefulness: there is a new list of indexing services; a more inclusive list of "Abstracts and Abstracting Services"; a new selected list of newspapers, foreign and domestic, with addresses and circulation figures; nineteen new categories of subjects have been added; the subscription prices, when known, are given in United States currency and, of course, the number of titles included has increased, with approximately one thousand titles new to this edition. The large number of advertisers is not only a tribute to the book's reputation, but provides a handy source of names of agents and dealers.

A serials librarian reviewing *Ulrich's* is not unlike a member of the clergy reviewing the New Testament. To us who continually need information about the prices, addresses, indexing, etc. of periodicals it is somewhat of a bible. Yet it should not be likened too closely to gospel, for it does have its shortcomings. So that it will be used with a certain amount of caution and so that future editions may be improved, these should be pointed out.

A book published by Bowker, priced at \$22.50, and a standard reference work for every library, should be as free as possible

of errors. It augurs poorly for such an important work to see on the very first page of text the phrase "is in itself" (page v), to read a little farther on that the Indexing Services are on page xi when they are actually on page xv, and to note other errors and misprints in the prefatory pages. There are many misprints: on page 297, for example, Arctic is spelled "Artic" four times; some titles in the index are out of order and thereby virtually lost. These few examples are minor, perhaps, but they should not have been permitted.

There also are numerous errors in the bibliographic information. A relatively small number of the total titles were checked, but in these there were enough errors to be disturbing. For example: the *Geographical Journal* started in 1893, not 1883, and is published quarterly, not monthly; *Good Housekeeping* began in 1885, not 1855; *Ecology* in 1920, not 1897; the *Current History* that is current began in 1941, not 1914; *Anjou historique* ceased publication over two years ago, *Confluence* over a year ago. Perhaps these also are minor, but again most of them should have been caught.

A number of periodicals seem to have been classified by their titles or subtitles, or by their sponsors, rather than by their actual contents. For example, the *American Journal of Philology* is under "Literature and Philology," while the *Philological Quarterly: Devoted to Scholarly Investigation of the Classical and Modern Languages and Literatures* is under "Classical Studies." Actually, the former periodical emphasizes classical studies, and the latter modern philology. *Manuscripta* is concerned with "Literature and Philology" only as it is with other subjects in which the use of manuscript materials is important and, as a matter of fact, it has not carried any articles on literature in its three years. *House and Home* deals with "Interior Decoration" only incidentally—that is, if such decoration would help to sell the houses built by the magazine's readers, who are builders and architects. *Daedalus*, published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is a general periodical with a much broader scope than "Natural and Physical Sciences."

Ulrich's is a "selected list," and the editor's criteria must be respected. From the viewpoint of a university library, however,

many titles one expects to find are missing. One medium-sized university library checked subscribes to almost two hundred periodicals in the field of biology (excluding medicine). This is not an outstanding collection, by any means, but it is a very respectable one and includes most of the important titles in the field. Of these titles, over thirty do not appear in *Ulrich's*, including such important journals as *Annales botanici*, *Archives de zoologie expérimentale et générale*, *Cellule*, and *Zeitschrift für Biologie*. Proportions of other fields checked were better, but such standard titles as the *Classical Weekly*, *Journal of Bible and Religion*, and *Music Library Association Notes* ought not to be omitted when seemingly every periodical relating to flying saucers, including such an improbable title as *Thy Kingdom Come*, is carefully listed. The problem of selection is undoubtedly the toughest faced by an editor of such a reference work. The only logical attempt at a solution is to concentrate on thoroughness of coverage in the type of material for which the volume will be most consulted (and this comment is only from the point of view of the university librarian) and to include others only in so far as time and expense permit.

This raises another question. It is difficult to draw a strict line of definition between periodicals and other serials. But it must be drawn this side of the *Union List of Serials*, *Literary Market Place*, and *Deutsche Presse*. It should, in my opinion, also be drawn this side of monographic series and academy transactions, unless they appear fairly frequently and with some regularity as do not, for example, the *Memoirs* of the American Mathematical Society or the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*. With the constantly increasing number of national and subject bibliographies, information on monographic series is relatively easy to find. Because of this, it is unfortunate that so many periodicals are omitted and so many other titles not primarily within the scope of the book are included.

There are some changes in form that may be suggested. "Price not given" appears too frequently. If the periodical can be obtained free, this should be stated, even if it must appear (as it does under a number of entries) as an uncertain "Free?" If the price varies, the approximate annual cost might

be estimated. To be sure, this is often a ticklish proposition, but *Ulrich's* is consulted for prices as much as any other information. (Incidentally, prices should be added to the information given in one of the very useful new features, the list of newspapers.) Another helpful addition would be to give for each periodical the most recent volume number and date. Finally, I would like to see entries consistent with LC in form and capitalization.

After all criticism, I can only say that the usefulness of *Ulrich's* is beyond question. This is not intended as a mere palliative, and if I have not made a point in repeating its virtues, it is only because we have all been so dependent on it that we are familiar with them, and grateful for them. I hope, however, that some of the limitations pointed out will help in its use, and possibly serve its compilers to make future editions even more valuable.—*Evan I. Farber, Emory University Library.*

Soviet Libraries

Libraries and Bibliographic Centers in the Soviet Union. By Paul L. Horecky. (Indiana University Publications. Graduate School. Slavic and East European Series, v. 16.) [Bloomington, Indiana] Indiana University Publications [1959]. 287p.

Mr. Horecky's book is timely. The increased interest in Soviet contributions to science, and the growth in the purchases of Russian books and the exchange activities between American and Russian libraries have created a desire for a thorough knowledge of the Soviet library system and the demand for a publication presenting a detailed and systematic description of Soviet libraries and bibliographic centers. The articles on various aspects of Soviet libraries which have appeared in American library periodicals and the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries* from time to time, although shedding much light on the topic under review, could not entirely satisfy the demand for an organized picture of the entire library system.

The book consists of two parts: Part I, more than 160 pages, is an outline of library organization and library activities in the Soviet Union. Part II, (pp. 163-287) consists of thirty-five translations of primary sources pertaining to Soviet libraries—such as excerpts from organizational manuals, statistical tables, classification tables, materials on training in librarianship, activities of the All-Union Book Chamber, and the wages of librarians. These translations, in addition to serving as elaborations of certain problems sketched in the book, will be useful to anyone approaching primary sources pertaining to Soviet libraries.

Part I of the book covers a broad field. It includes a description of mass libraries, with special chapters devoted to the Lenin State Library of the USSR in Moscow, the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library in Leningrad, trade-union libraries, libraries in collective farms, and special libraries such as those of science and technology, educational establishments (including elementary, secondary, and higher education), the network of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Republic Academies of Sciences, the humanities, and social sciences. It also describes buildings, the storage of library materials, and such mechanics as: purchasing, cataloging and classification, international exchange, loan services, selection of books, weeding of obsolete materials, and training of librarians.

The book gives sufficient general information of the Soviet library system; that is, of the existence of a few library networks centrally controlled, providing materials for defined groups of readers, as well as the distinctive characteristics of the system, namely: (1) a legal deposit copy system which provides a means of enriching the collections of libraries entitled to copies from this deposit and enables the All-Union Book Chamber to compile the complete bibliography of Soviet book production; (2) the preference for a classified catalog, and the recent development of various types of union catalog: retrospective and current, in Russian and other languages, All-Union and regional; (3) central cataloging and classification; (4) the weeding of collections of books which are "obsolete" from the political point of view; (5) the insignificant progress in li-

brary architecture and the limited introduction of labor saving devices; and (6) the not yet satisfactorily solved problem of subject classification.

It is to Mr. Horecky's credit that he, mainly although not exclusively on the basis of Russian materials, opens vistas on the system of Soviet libraries and their workings. In presenting each of the problems, the author has supplied the date of its origin and sometimes later dates indicative of major changes in the system, and then has described its structure and methods of operation. Emphasis is on the descriptive presentation, as the author has stated in his preface. Analysis is not carried far beyond the descriptive level. The presentation is a picture seen mostly through official data and, to a lesser extent, through the eyes of observers. The clarity of presentation merits commendation and is aided extensively by schematic diagrams.

The handiness and usefulness of the publication has been enhanced by the Index, the Glossary, and the "Selective Bibliography of Sources in English and Russian," which supplements the sources cited in the text.

The book will serve admirably the librarian who is interested in the development of Russian libraries, the reference librarian in a Slavic division, and to an even greater extent, the practically oriented librarian who is engaged in the purchasing from and exchange of books with the Soviet Union.

The reviewer ventures a comment in the form of a postscript; namely, in addition to considering the organization and officially formulated goals of the libraries, an attempt might be made to pursue the investigation further, in order to determine the degree of correlation between declared goals and actual achievements, as well as to show the social factors operating in libraries. In other words, to write an inside story of Soviet libraries. Such an investigation may reveal a different picture of Soviet libraries; for example, that a general statement pertaining to political indoctrination by libraries, which we take for granted, should be qualified as to types of library, or that Marxism-Leninism, despite the pronouncements, does not play a decisive role in the Soviet preference for the classified catalog.—*Jan Wepsiec, Library of Congress.*

Civil War Dictionary

The Civil War Dictionary. By Mark Mayo Boatner III; maps and diagrams by Major Allen C. Northrop and Lowell I. Miller. New York: David McKay Company, Inc. [c. 1959]. xvi, 974p. \$15.00.

Current interest in the American Civil War is reflected at all levels of historical sophistication—in the casual interest of the general reader, in the battlefield-pacing interest of the full-fledged Civil War buff, in the specifically directed interests of students, and in the deep and inclusive research of scholars. It is unlikely to abate during the next six years, years which will see the centenary of the war commemorated in all manner of national and local celebrations. Colonel M. M. Boatner's *The Civil War Dictionary* will be of continuing use in answering library questions produced by any level of Civil War interest.

The Civil War Dictionary contains more than four thousand entries, over two thousand of them biographical. Maps and diagrams add considerably to its already considerable value. Although its scope includes all aspects of wartime life, its emphasis is very heavily military. The book is at its best in giving short, succinct accounts of Civil War battles. Next useful are its brief identifications of Civil War personalities, both Federal and Confederate.

While any book of this size and scope almost inevitably embraces a number of minor

errors in its text, such errors as have crept into *The Civil War Dictionary* are few and their presence is certainly understandable if not necessarily excusable. (And they should be excused in the book's first edition, at least.) The volume's faults should not be overemphasized as they are far outweighed by its virtues. It does, however, have limitations which should be understood by its users. Its coverage of civilian personalities is insufficient and haphazard. Its geographical entries are weak. It is based on a bibliography that is reasonably extensive but quixotic in what it includes and downright baffling in what it omits. Cross-references are woefully inadequate. Its arrangement—even its alphabetization—is individualistic rather than by accepted library practices. Much material is included in coverage of broad topics that is lost to the user searching for a particular heading.

The Civil War Dictionary is a good book. It will be particularly useful in libraries with limited collections of Civil War materials. Wisely used (and used in conjunction with such other books as Ezra Warner's *Generals in Gray*, Frederick H. Dyer's *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, and Frederick Phisterer's *Statistical Record of the Armies of the United States*) it will be of value in almost any general library. Like many reference books, however, its values and limitations and the most efficient methods of using it must be carefully learned before the volume will concede its maximum usefulness.—Richard Harwell.

Comment

LC Catalog *Books:Subjects*

Is there any possible way that more college and research libraries can be encouraged to subscribe to the Library of Congress Catalog *Books:Subjects*? The current subscription list numbers about 365 as against 1,065 to the National Union Catalog. The price goes up almost every year because of

the few subscriptions and increased production costs. In 1950 I entered into a discussion on the lack of sufficient subscribers with officers at the Library of Congress and with the ACRL Executive Secretary.

We here at the Union Library Catalogue find ourselves in the embarrassing position of being the only library organization which could not live without *Books:Subjects*. This is because we do not have any foreign biblio-

graphical tools. The very nature of our requests is such that the *Books:Subjects* is the only way we can get at a large number of obscure items for which we are asked to find locations. For example, today we had a request for a book on hydrodynamics by one "Zhukskii." The inquirer said it was published in 1949. A quick look in *Books:Subjects* located readily Zhukovskii, Nikolai E., *Sobranie sochinenii*. Moscow, 1948-1950. One of the seven volumes deals with hydrodynamics. There is absolutely no other tool which would answer this question quickly for us.

We feel that there must be literally hundreds of small college and research libraries which could make the same kind of use of this tool if they only knew how. Instead of an explanation of the kind of value which this tool does have, library literature is filled with lengthy critical reviews by learned ref-

erence librarians sniping at its inadequacy. From the large research library's viewpoint this may be quite true. But for the poorer and smaller institutions this is not so.

While we are aware of increased production costs all along the line, we are not in sympathy with an increase in price to meet these costs without some concerted effort on the part of the producer and the consumer to increase the sales. Is there anybody who cares about this situation? I ask these questions with the faint hope that there may be some kindred soul who would be willing to undertake to determine the use made of *Books:Subjects* by its subscribers. I suspect that little or no use is made of it by the large research libraries and that the smaller ones have not used their imagination to discover just how valuable it could be to them.—*Eleanor Este Campion, Director, Union Library Catalogue, University of Pennsylvania.*

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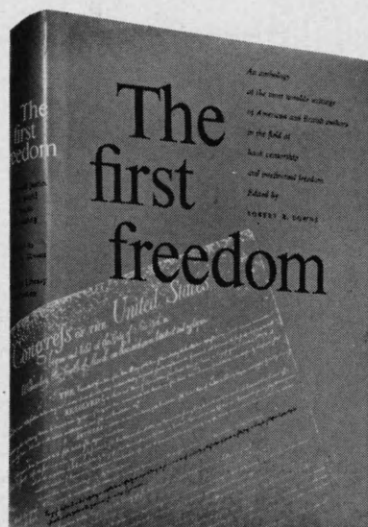
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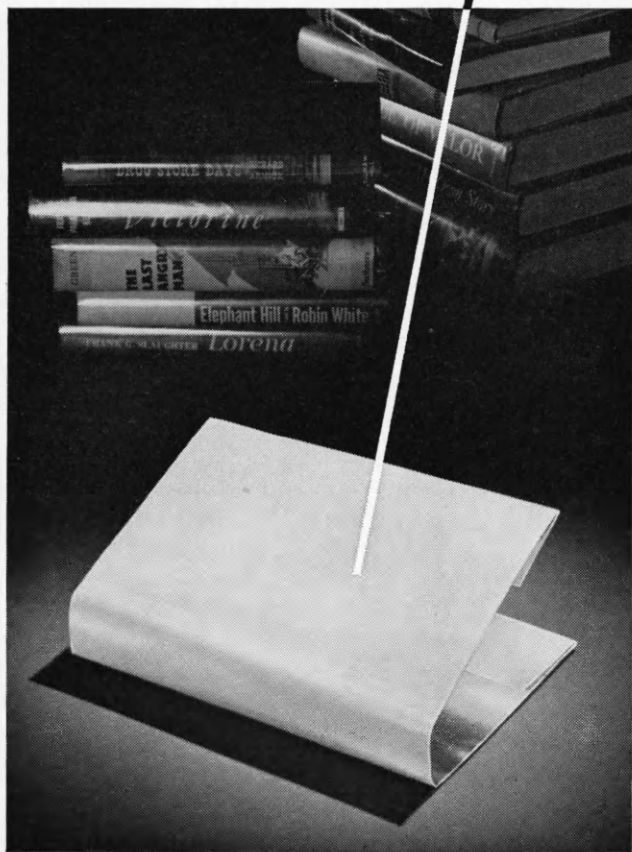
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